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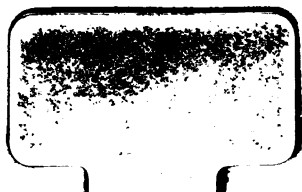
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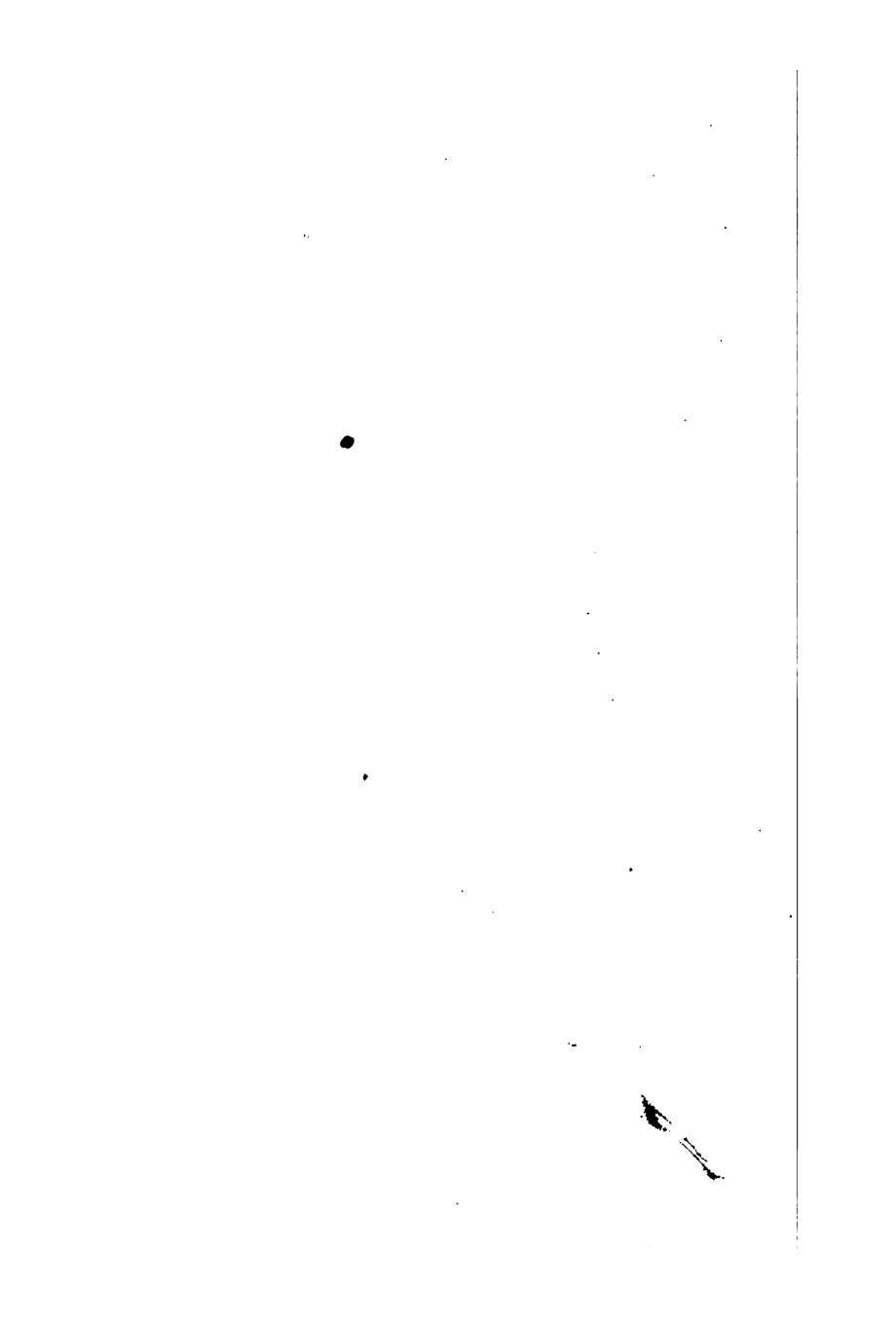
KNITTING
EMBROIDERY



FOR
LADIES

44. 761.





THE
Illuminated
LADIES' BOOK
OF
Useful and Ornamental
NEEDLEWORK.

BY
MRS. HENRY OWEN
(OF UPPER BAKER STREET).

Second Edition.

THOMAS BROOKS,
8 BAKER STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE.
MENZIES, EDINBURGH ; MACHIN, DUBLIN.
MDCCCXLIV.

LONDON: THOMAS HATTON, PRINTER,
HART STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

TO HER MAJESTY

THE QUEEN,

AS PATRONESS OF ALL THAT IS USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL,

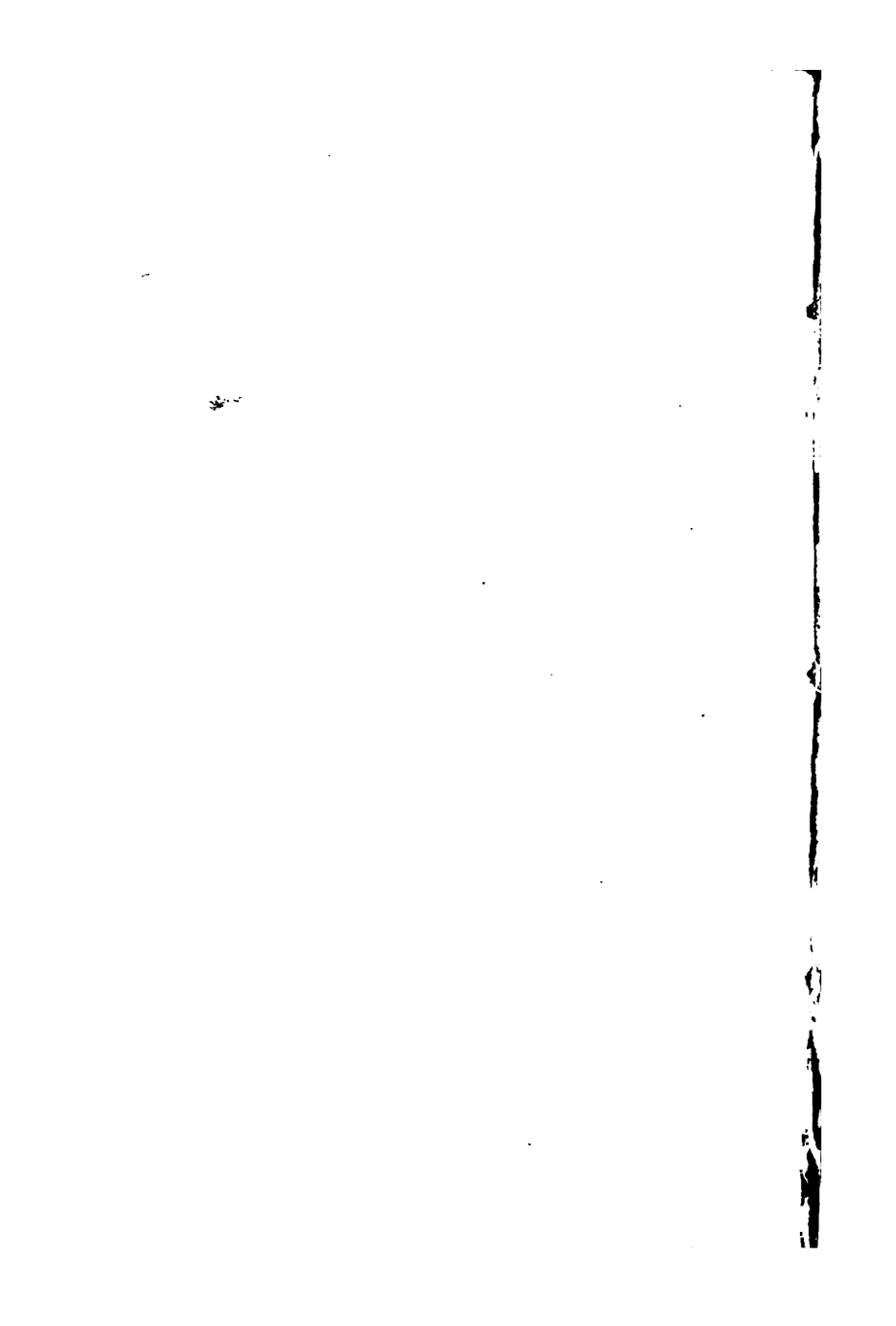
AND TO

THE LADIES OF ENGLAND,

This Volume

IS MOST HUMBLY AND MOST RESPECTFULLY

DEDICATED.



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P R E F A C E.

THE appearance of a new book in "the needle's praise" will need no apology, if it be only considered that the art which it is designed to promote is progressive, and that its progress should be recorded. It is perhaps the great recommendation of Berlin Needle-work, that it provides for the application of the inventive powers of those by whom it is cultivated, to a measureless extent; and that it is capable of presenting new forms of beauty,

as varied as those of the kaleidoscope, whose fleeting images it so successfully perpetuates. No lady, who participates in the enthusiasm so extensively felt for the Art which now flourishes in England under the smiles of illustrious patronage, will fail to appreciate the effort which has been made to add to the treasures with which that beautiful Art is enriched.

Still there are—the writer cannot forbear the remark—other reasons which have induced her to undertake those labours, the result of which she has now the pleasure to present to her friends. And these reasons she feels it only right, candidly, not invidiously, to mention.

The *number* of books on Berlin pattern

work, which the Writer has seen, appears to be much greater than their *variety*. If every one of them increased the amount of information on the interesting subject to which they relate, they would, taken together, form a valuable little library for those ladies who

“—finger the fine needle, and nyse thread.”

Unhappily, however, it will appear, on comparing these volumes together, that many of them merely repeat in numerous instances the descriptions which had been previously published. The same subjects are repeated, in the various compilations referred to, to such an extent as to excite the wish that each fair writer had

used the scissors less and the pen more. The volume now presented claims the merit of originality, and will be regarded, it is hoped, as a valuable contribution to the Art it is intended to advance. And it may, perhaps, here be necessary that the Authoress should intimate to her fellow labourers the fact, that her patterns are copyright property; and that, consequently, they are secured to the inventor in such a manner as to render it very undesirable that they should be transcribed to any other work. We cannot have too many volumes on

“— all needlework that women exercise,
With pen, frame, or stoole;”

if each volume be a *book*—a new, true,

real, honest, original book, as it is hoped the present will be found.

Again, there are in the works already published many inaccuracies *in the descriptions of the methods to be followed*, in producing particular patterns. The writer has often, after following most carefully the order laid down in these descriptions, been disappointed by the result. It is presumed that these inaccuracies have presented themselves to many ladies, and that in not a few cases the process of Penelope* has been repeated, not from

* The circumstance referred to is briefly this:—Ulysses, being so long absent at the siege of Troy, that his beautiful wife Penelope was beset by suitors, the constant spouse resorted to the following artifice to elude their solicitations. As she be-

choice, but from necessity. It is difficult to assign the causes of these errors; shall they lie at the door of the printer, or of the authoress? Has it even happened that the descriptions have not been fairly tested before they were given forth to baffle the ingenious, and discourage the learner? These questions it would not be gracious, as it is happily unnecessary to settle. It will be sufficient for the Authoress if she has escaped the error into which others have fallen; she has

guiled the tedious hours with the execution of a piece of tapestry, she promised that whenever the work should be completed, she would make choice of one of them; but her love for her husband deferred the time, by unravelling at night what she had performed in the day. Her amiable constancy was at length rewarded by her husband's return.

been anxious and careful to do so, and can confidently state that all the designs are practical.

It is scarcely necessary to refer to another feature by which this Volume is distinguished from the class with which it may perhaps be compared. The plates, which have been very carefully engraved, have the additional advantage of being coloured. This peculiarity will commend itself to every observer, and more particularly to the practised eye of the Artiste.

A mere uncoloured wood-cut, however carefully prepared, can give no adequate idea of the effect which would be produced by working any particular pattern. In this

kind of work, *colour* is perhaps as important an element as *form*; and in consequence of the drawings in the ordinary books of instruction not having this advantage, it has frequently happened, that after very lengthened labour expended on the careful working out of a given pattern, the result has differed very strangely from what had been anticipated. The attention which has of late been so successfully paid to *the harmony of colouring*, has enabled the Authoress to produce those varied and yet harmonious arrangements of tints and hues, which it is hoped will not fail to please.

There are then three reasons, as already stated, which lead the Authoress to hope

that her labours will be appreciated. The patterns are new—the mode of executing them, having been carefully tested, may be confidently followed—and the engravings being coloured will speak for themselves, and shew the exact effect required.

The writer will not ask the Ladies of England, to whose patronage she dedicates her labours, to believe that her *only* design has been to minister to their gratification, while following their gentle and favourite craft; she does not class herself among those disinterested caterers for the public, whose sole impelling motive is a generous desire to serve others; she confesses, without any hesitation, that she hopes herself to derive some benefit from the

attention she has given to the pleasant work of preparing this Volume ; but, at the same time, she hopes that she has succeeded in making a valuable addition to the common stock of information, on the pleasing and useful domestic Art of which our age has happily seen the revival.

It may be, that, notwithstanding the care which has been expended on the directions given, there may occasionally be found some difficulty in following them ; and should such difficulty arise, it will always afford the writer great pleasure to assist in removing it.

*2 Upper Baker Street,
June, 1844.*

NETTING.

NETTING.



NETTING has descended to us from the remotest ages; and from its very simplicity—that is, in its rudest forms—was probably contemporaneous with the first idea of its usefulness. The birds of the air soon learned to dread the fowler's snare, and the finny inhabitants of the deep the meshes of the fisherman. The

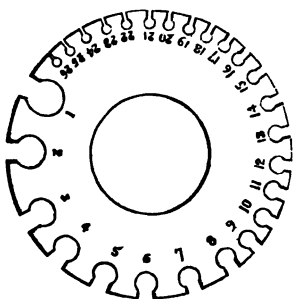
ladies of old were celebrated for their skill in this as in other exercises of the needle; and we will proceed to shew to what useful and ornamental purposes it is applied by the ladies of England in our own day.

The first step in Netting is to form the foundation, which should consist of about six rows, the first row being netted upon a loop of bobbin, which may be attached to a netting vice or stirrup, either of which will be found a great convenience in netting. The stitch is formed by taking the mesh in your left hand, between your thumb and two fingers, and holding it up as close as

you can to the knot under the bobbin. Let your needle be held in the right hand between the thumb and fore-finger, and pass it underneath and around the left hand, so that the material you are netting with may form a slack loop round all the fingers. Now pass the needle under the mesh, enclosing all the fingers, and bring over the needle in front of the mesh ; pass it then under the first loop, between the mesh and the fingers, thence through the loops as they occur, and draw the needle through the loop. All the fingers of the left hand may now be withdrawn from the new loop, but the little one, which must retain the silk till drawn up to the mesh, to prevent it from

twisting, and the knot thus formed must be brought close up to the foundation. These movements must be repeated until you have the number of stitches the width of your net may require. When you have more stitches on the mesh than convenient, allow them to fall off. The row being finished, and the loops formed, the ends of the row will be reversed, so as to admit of your working the second row from left to right, as you had previously done in the first instance. Always have a sufficient quantity of material in your needle to admit of its being moved freely about.

NETTING AND KNITTING GAUGE.



It has been stated in many, if not in all the works lately published on the subject of Needlework,

that there is no standard Gauge by which to regulate the sizes of meshes and knitting pins. This is a fatal error, and requires to be especially pointed out and rectified; there being a Gauge in general use among all manufacturers and

dealers, by which they most carefully, and it may be said universally, adjust the sizes. The erroneous statement referred to has evidently arisen from writers' ignorance of the right use of the ordinary Guage, which has led some to abandon it altogether; and others have endeavoured to invent a new one, which, being altogether incorrect, has occasioned much needless perplexity.

The Guage is a circular piece of steel, the edge of which is broken by notches of various sizes cut towards the centre, and ending in circular holes, the diameters of which vary in proportion to the cuts with which they are connected. But it is important to observe that the diameter

of the little circle in each case is large than the notch which precedes it, and that the *notch*, and not the circular hole, is used to guage the meshes and pins.

The accompanying Plate, it is hoped, will fully illustrate this description.

EXAMPLES.

A GENTLEMAN'S PURSE.

You will find four skeins of netting silk sufficient, and use a No. 15 mesh. Net on a foundation of 76 stitches till your purse is as wide as you wish it. When this is done, net up the sides, sew up the opening, put it in a purse stretcher. Having left it a few hours, take it off the stretcher, unstitch the opening, gather up each end, and put on the rings and tassels.

The introduction of beads adds greatly to the beauty of the work, and in working bead rows a fine long darning needle must be used instead of

the netting needle. The process is as follows :— Thread the needle with as much silk as you require for each row ; string each bead on the silk you net with, and pass it on to the top of the mesh ; then net a stitch and pass the silk under the mesh, and through the bead ; after that bring the silk back again under the mesh, and draw the bead with it, leaving the bead on the knot. Patterns in Bead Netting may be copied from Crochet Patterns.

SILK MITTENS.

Begin on a foundation of 46 stitches with four skeins of fine netting silk, and use a No. 16 mesh. Net five plain rows ; after these net one row with a large mesh (this row of loops is to admit the elastic or ribbon). Net six plain rows with the fine mesh, and in the next row join the ends ; in the fourteenth loop of which, netting two stitches, in order to widen, net a single stitch in the fifteenth loop, and widen in the sixteenth, then net the remaining stitches plain. After which net eighteen rows, widening twice as before,

over the former widening loops in every other row. This is to form the thumb, which must then be joined. Net eight rows for the thumb, lessening one stitch in each row. Net three stitches in each loop with the large mesh. Net a row, taking the three loops together each stitch; finish with four rows on the fine mesh. In forming the hand of the mitten, as many rows must be knitted as are necessary for the size required, and finish as before.

NETTED SILK AND WOOL MITTENS.

Net on a foundation of eighty stitches with brown silk, and a No. 17 mesh, to form the first row; and let the second be composed of plain netting with scarlet wool, over a No. 1 flat mesh. The third row will be silk again, netting two stitches together with the first mesh; and the fourth row with scarlet. The next two rows silk. Net the seventh row in wool, as before, with the large mesh. Next two rows silk. The tenth row wool on large mesh, somewhat smaller than the former. Let the ten following rows be two of silk, and one of wool, alternately; and the twenty-

first row, two of silk. After this unite twenty stitches to make the thumb, which net in rounds of silk and wool alternately, till sufficiently long. The other part should be continued in the same way ; then finish three or four rows of silk.

NETTED MUFFATEES.

Use a No. 17 mesh, and net a row with floss silk on a foundation of 80 stitches. Repeat it for the second row. Then with an ivory mesh, three-eighths of an inch in width, net a row in German wool. In the fourth row return to the small mesh, and net two stitches in one with wool. The next sixteen rows must be netted with the large and small meshes, alternately, for the inside half of the cuff. The three following rows to be worked in dark wool. Two more rows must then be netted in silk with the small mesh, followed by seven rows in wool of varying shades, and so on, alternately, to the end ; then finish with an edge to correspond with the first row.

A PURSE OF TWO COLOURS NETTED IN POINTS.

Take a No. 15 mesh, and begin on a foundation of 75 stitches with the colour chosen—say blue; net sixty stitches, turn, and net them again; net forty-eight stitches, turn, and net them again; net thirty-six, turn, and net them again; net twenty-four, turn, and net them again; net thirteen, turn, and net them again. After this attach the other colour, say brown, to the end of the foundation, and net until you meet the blue, turn, and net back to the end. Continue netting a sufficient number of brown stitches to join the blue, looping them in every case, and turning back again; then net at the blue end twenty-four, turn, and net again; net thirty-six, turn, and net again; net forty-eight, turn, and net again; net sixty, turn, and net again; then fill up these rows with the brown, as in the former case: this forms one point of each colour, and five of each netted, in the same way complete the purse.

GRECIAN NETTING.

This is very elegant, and should be worked with fine silk, and two meshes, Nos. 10 and 20. The

largest is to be used for the first row, which net plain, and employ the small one in the second. Twist the silk round your fingers, and pass the needle through the finger-loop into the first stitch. Thence pass it through the second, and let the second be drawn through the first, and the first through the second, finishing the stitch by releasing your fingers from the loops, and drawing the silk tight. The following stitch is a small loop that appears to cross the stitches twisted together. These last movements form the pattern, and must be repeated till the work is finished. Net the next row plain with the large mesh. It is adapted for various purposes, which of course will regulate the size of the mesh and the material.

A PURSE IN SQUARES OF DIFFERENT COLOURS.

Take four skeins of netting-silk—either two each of two bright colours, well contrasted, or four distinct colours; and use a No. 16 mesh. Prepare a foundation of eighty stitches; commence with five stitches of the first colour, say green,

and net five rows; next take a skein of lilac silk, and attach it to the fifth stitch of the first green row, then net five rows as before, drawing the needle through the last stitch of each of the green rows; continue thus, alternately, to the end of the five rows, then commence five other rows, placing the green under the lilac, and the lilac under the green, or use two new colours, contrasting them judiciously.

A SHADED SILK PURSE.

As the shaded silk is generally of a fine size, use a No. 17 mesh, and a foundation of ninety stitches. If the shaded silk is used alone, the purse is netted in the usual way, as with plain netting silk. But if stripes of a plain colour are to be introduced, the effect of which is very pretty, then net four rows of the plain colour, and six of the shaded or chiné, if preferred, and continue thus, alternately, until the purse is finished.

TREBLE DIAMOND NETTING

is a similar though more complicated process. After netting three plain rows at the commence-

ment, the first row must consist of one loop-stitch and three plain stitches, repeated until you have completed the row. In working the second row, begin with a plain stitch, following it with a loop, then two plain stitches, and so on to the end. For the third row commence with one or two plain stitches to meet the long loops, then make a loop-stitch, net a plain stitch and repeat the loops and the plain stitch alternately, till the row is finished. For the fourth row you net three plain stitches and make a loop stitch, repeating as before. The mesh must be withdrawn before the loop-stitches are netted, and an odd number of stitches are required for the foundation.

DIAMOND NETTING.

This is a pretty style of netting, without being difficult of execution; and is accomplished by making every alternate stitch a loop stitch, which is formed by turning the material twice round the mesh.

NETTED FRINGE.

Use a No. 10 mesh, and net the requisite length. Net the rows with the same mesh. Net the next row with a flat mesh five inches wide. Cut these loops, which may be knotted, or leave it as a looped fringe. This forms a very handsome fringe for a shawl.

NETTED RUFFLE CUFF.

Take a foundation of forty-four stitches, and two meshes, one about three-eighths of an inch wide, and the other a No. 14 round mesh. Net thirteen rows with the large mesh, after this cut off the foundation and remove the knots. Then double the piece exactly in half, and run a piece of bobbin into the seventh row, and draw it up to form the foundation for the other part; then take the fine mesh and connect the two long rows of the large netting, so as to form a roll by netting them together. Then net two rounds with the small mesh, then one round with the large mesh. Net two rounds with the fine mesh,

then one again with the large mesh, and finish with two rounds upon the fine mesh; draw out your bobbin, and run the ribbon into the two rows of loops formed by the larger mesh in the fine netting.

A PRETTY NETTED RUFF FOR A CHILD'S NECK.

Take a foundation of forty-eight stitches, and two meshes—one a flat ivory mesh, half an inch wide, and the other a No. 13 round mesh. Use a skein of three-thread white superfine fleecy, and four skeins of scarlet German wool. Net three rows in the white with the fine mesh, and four rows with the large mesh, then one row with the scarlet upon the large mesh; then four more rows with the white upon the large mesh, and three rows with the fine mesh; then four rows with the large mesh, and one row of scarlet with the large mesh, and four more white with the large mesh: this forms half the ruffle: repeat these rows in the same order, and then finish with three rows of the fine. Fold this four times, so as to bring the scarlet to the edges, and tie the fine parts

together at about six places; gather the ends up, and attach scarlet ribbon to tie it with.

AN ELEGANT PURSE WITH A CORNUCOPIA
PATTERN.

Make a foundation of one hundred and twenty stitches, and use a No. 20 mesh, and a No. 22 needle, six skeins of superfine netting silk, (two each, blue, white and scarlet,) and two skeins each of the finest silver and gold tambour thread. Net four plain rows of scarlet, forty of blue, four scarlet, forty white; repeat these rows until the purse is the width required. Take a needleful of the silver thread; commence your figure upon the third blue row; fill up the seventh, eighth, and ninth loops from the beginning, by darning the silver thread backwards and forwards in the fourth row, leaving four stitches from the beginning. Run in the silver from the fourth to the twelfth stitch; in the fifth blue row leave four plain stitches, and fill in with the silver from the fourth to the thirteenth; in the sixth blue row leave four blue stitches, fill in from the fourth to the thir-

teenth, omitting the tenth. On the seventh blue row leave five plain stitches, fill in from the fifth to the thirteenth, omitting the tenth. On the eighth blue row leave six blue stitches, fill in the seventh and eighth, tenth and eleventh. On the ninth leave nine blue stitches, fill the tenth and eleventh. The next two rows to be plain blue. On the twelfth row leave thirteen blue stitches; fill in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth, stitches with the silver. This commences another of the cornucopias, which must be worked according to the directions above, so leaving two plain rows of blue. Then proceed to complete the stripe by leaving ten stitches between the lower three of each figure: this will place them at the right distance from each other.

Upon the white stripe, which now follows, the gold thread is to be used in the same way as the silver upon the blue.

It must be borne in mind, that in the directions for netting this purse, we have used the expressions "rows" and "stitches," in their usual sense, namely, the rows of knots; but, in the directions for the pattern, we have used those words in

another sense, meaning the rows of diamonds and a single diamond for a stitch.

NETTED CARDINAL.

Two knitting pins required, one of No. 2, and one of No. 11. Begin with fifty stitches on the *largest pin*, do seven rows, then take two stitches in every one with large pin, then do two rows with the small pin, then take two stitches in every one on large pin, and two rows on small pin; go on now netting, alternately, one row on the large pin, and two rows on the small pin, *nine times*. Remember to net all the rows on the large pin with *double wool*. The collar must have three large rows with two small rows between each of them. Both cape and collar to be finished thus—with the large pin net three stitches in each small stitch, then do two rows on the small pin, take up the loops each side the netting, and net this border to them.

FLOWER-BASKETS OR STANDS.

Five shades of German wool, two skeins of each, and two netting pins, No. 23 and No. 15.

Seventy-two stitches : net four rows, darkest shade and large pin, three rows of each of the other shades with small pin, one row of darkest shade small pin, two rows of each of the three next shades large pin and double wool, one row lightest shade large pin and double wool. The above reversed finishes the stand, which must be joined by netting without a pin, in the same manner as a purse.

CROCHET.

CROCHET.

CROCHET Work has only lately attracted much attention, though it has long been known; it is now brought to great perfection, and is applied to very many purposes both of elegance and utility. The modes of stitching may be classified thus:—Single Crochet, Double Crochet, Plain Stitch Open Crochet, and Open Crochet with one or more Stitches. The manner of working these is somewhat difficult to describe, though their execu-

tion will be found easy of accomplishment; we will state the process as plainly as possible.

To begin then with SIMPLE CROCHET:—
To form a foundation, take a skein of wool, and after winding it, make a loop at one end; through this draw a second, then another, taking care that each shall be moderately tight, and so on till you have the requisite length for the article intended to be made. Pass your needle through the last loop, and catching the silk on the other side, draw it through and proceed in the same manner with each successive loop of the chain until the first row of your projected work, whatever it

be, is completed. Having done this, return in the same direction, repeating the process to form your second row, and so on from right to left and from left to right until you have the requisite number of rows. You will then find your work the same on both sides, each row alternately raised and depressed. The learner, when able to accomplish this lesson with facility, may proceed to more complicated tasks.

PLAIN CROCHET

is where only a single loop is made in each stitch, and is generally employed in making purses.

PLAIN DOUBLE CROCHET

varies from the former by keeping two

loops on the needle; before completing the stitch, the wool should be drawn through both.

DOUBLE STITCH CROCHET.

Both meshes of the chain are to be taken in this instead of one.

PLAIN-STITCH ELASTIC CROCHET

is worked in alternate rows from right to left and from left to right. In doing this, always take the under mesh of the chain.

PLAIN-STITCH OPEN CROCHET

is performed by crocheting five stitches to the last loop of the foundation, which must be again crocheted in the fifth stitch

of the chain. Repeat this to the foundation. Do the ensuing rows in the same way, taking care to attach every fifth stitch to the centre one of each loop in the preceding row.

OPEN CROCHET.

It is not easy clearly to explain the mode of working this stitch, but it may be thus described:—In the first place make a chain of the requisite length for your foundation, and work a plain stitch at the beginning ; then bring the silk or other material round the needle, and pass the needle through the first loop of the chain ; through this bring the silk, and you will have three stitches on the needle. Having done this, draw

the silk through the two first stitches, which will still leave two; then draw it again through these two, when but one will remain, and through this a single plain stitch must be made. After this put the silk over the needle, bringing it through the third loop of the chain, and you will again find three stitches in your needle, upon which proceed as before, making the plain stitch at the end.

DOUBLE OPEN CROCHET

is a similar stitch to the last, with this difference, that the two long stitches are made together, and the single one omitted by passing the needle through the next

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loop without making a stitch. By this means two long stitches and one open one are successively produced.

TREBLE OPEN CROCHET.

This, as its name implies, merely differs from the last in being composed of three long stitches instead of two, before every plain one. It has an elegant appearance, and may be diversified with beads, which must be threaded on a strong silk, passing one on to the middle stitch of each of the three long ones. This will be found to have an exceedingly pretty effect.

TO MAKE A STITCH.

This is done at the commencement and conclusion of a row, by making one stitch of a chain before the first and after the last, which new stitches must be crocheted in the following row.

EDGE STITCH.

Draw a loop through the first stitch on the row, or on the round, should you be working in rounds ; then draw another loop through the one last made.

TO INCREASE A STITCH.

Make two stitches in the same loop.

TO DECREASE A STITCH.

Take two stitches together as one, or otherwise miss a stitch. The necessity of doing this will be regulated by the increase.

TRUE STITCH.

This requires great care, but it is repaid by the additional beauty it imparts to the work. It is done by keeping the stitches directly over each other when working in different colours, so as to prevent the half stitch from being seen.

A DIVIDING STITCH,

or, as it is sometimes called, a Raised Stitch, is made by passing the needle through both meshes of the chain, and working two stitches in the same hole. These should be made one above the other, but should not be used in working with Chenille.

TO FASTEN ON.

Place the two lengths of the wool together with the ends in opposite directions, and crochet a few stitches with both.

TO FASTEN OFF

must be done by drawing the wool through the last stitch.

TO RUN OR JOIN THE ENDS.

This is done by running them down a few stitches with the needle before the old thread is quite worked up, and is infinitely the neatest plan. They can however be tied and cut off.

A DIVIDING LINE.

This is produced by working two stitches, alternately, the colour of the ground and black, afterwards a plain black row, then two of the next ground colour, and black again.

In Patterns of Crochet, a dividing line is very generally used to separate two colours, which are used for the grounding.

Supposing the stripes to be formed of white and black, the dividing line should be a rich gold colour, working the last row of the white-grounded stripe 2 gold and 2 white, alternately; the next row plain gold colour, and the next 2 gold and 2 black. This explanation is given, as there are scarcely any patterns which it does not apply to, by varying the colours to suit the shade used.

EXAMPLES.

No. I.

HANDSOME PATTERN FOR A TABLE COVER.

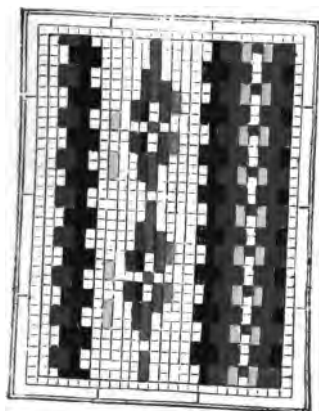
The *Foundation Row*, plain black. *Second Row*, 2 blue, and 2 black, alternately. *Third Row*, plain blue. *Fourth Row*, 2 blue, and 2 gold, alternately. *Fifth Row*, 1 blue, and 3 white. *Sixth*

Row, 2 blue, and 2 gold. *Seventh Row*, plain blue. *Eighth Row*, 2 blue, and 2 black. *Ninth Row*, plain black. *Tenth Row*, 2 black, and 2 white. *Eleventh Row*, plain white. *Twelfth Row*, 3 purple, 2 white, 2 purple, 8 white, and so repeat. *Thirteenth Row*, 2 green, 2 white, 2 green, 9 white. *Fourteenth Row*, 2 scarlet, 4 green, 1 white, 3 green, 2 scarlet, 3 white. *Fifteenth Row*, 5 claret, 2 white, 1 claret, 2 white, 4 claret, 1 white. *Sixteenth Row*, 3 blue, 2 black, 1 white, 2 black, 3 blue, 4 white. *Seventeenth Row*, 2 blue, 1 white, 2 blue, 10 white. *Eighteenth Row*, 3 scarlet, 1 white, 3 scarlet, 8 white. *Nineteenth Row*, 2 yellow, 2 white, 3 yellow, 8 white. *Twentieth plain Row*, white. *Twenty-first Row*, 2 black, 2 white. And so repeat, beginning at the top row.

No. II.

This Pattern would be suitable for a Carriage Bag, or if worked in silk would look neat and pretty as a Purse.

Plate I.



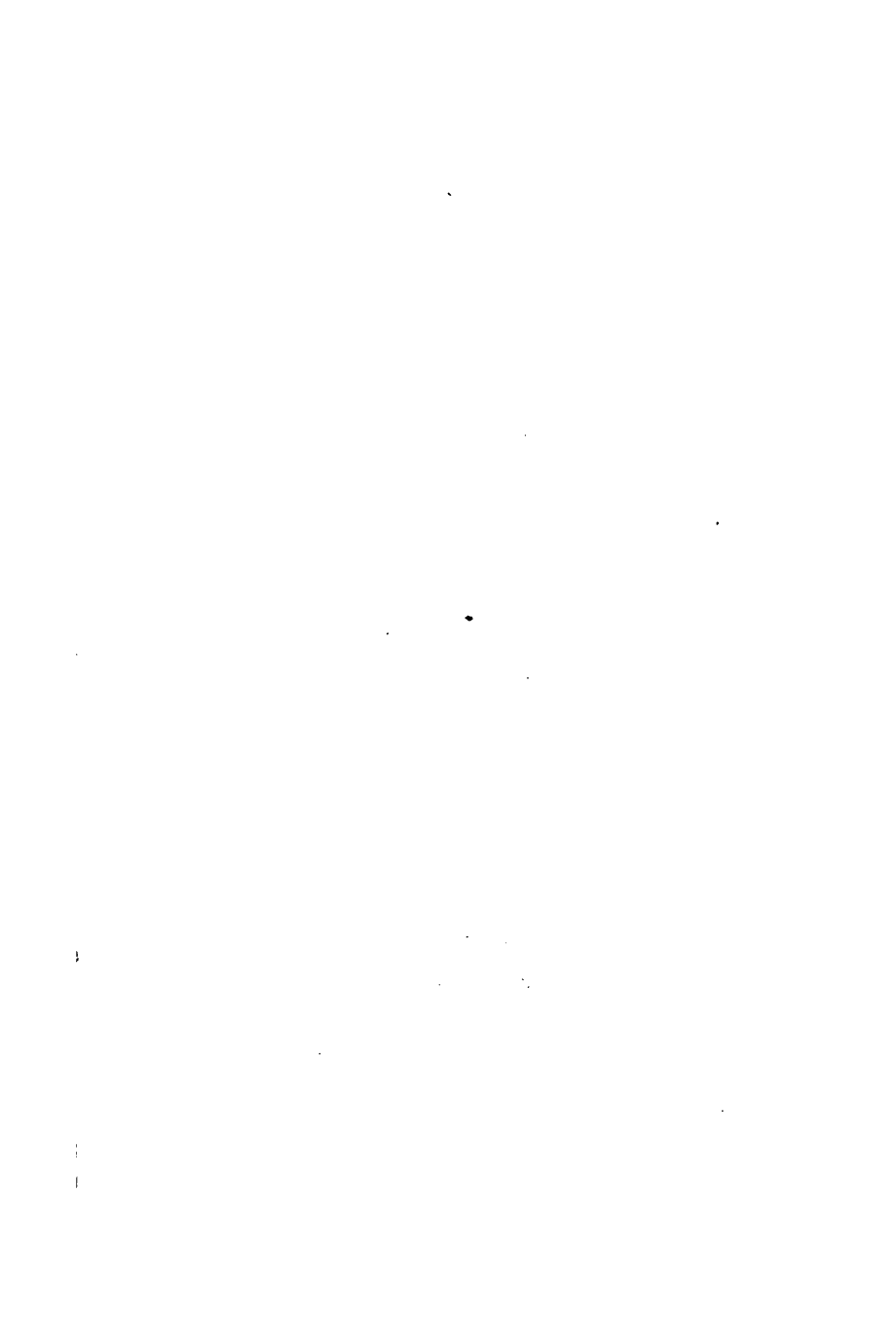
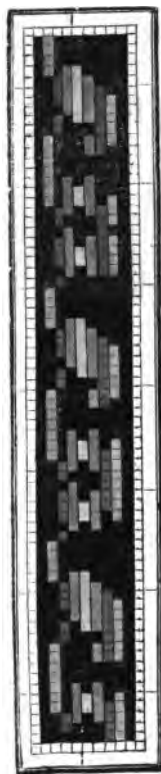


Plate II.



KNITTING, AND EMBROIDERY. 35

The *Foundation* should be worked in black. *First Row*, 5 orange, 5 black, 3 orange, 1 black, 4 orange, 7 black. *Second Row*, 7 scarlet, 5 black, 7 scarlet, 6 black. *Third Row*, 5 drab, 1 black, 2 drab, 2 black, 4 drab, 2 black, 4 drab. *Fourth Row*, 6 primrose, 6 black, 2 primrose, 4 black, 2 primrose. *Fifth Row*, 5 drab, 6 black, 4 drab, 1 black, 5 drab. *Sixth Row*, 3 scarlet, 1 black, 2 scarlet, 7 black, 2 scarlet, 1 black, 3 scarlet, 1 black, 1 scarlet. *Seventh Row*, 6 black, 7 orange, 8 black, 4 orange. *Last Row*, plain black, to correspond with the *Foundation*.

No. III.

AS AN ELEGANT SOFA PILLOW.

This Pattern is very suitable worked in eight-thread German wool, or with fine fleecy.

The *Foundation* to be black. *First Row*, 10 dark blue, 11 black, 6 dark blue. *Second Row*, 9 blue, 1 black, 2 blue, 5 black, one blue, 3 black,

8 blue. *Third Row*, 2 yellow, 4 black, 2 yellow, 1 black, 2 yellow, 1 black, 2 yellow, 4 black, 6 yellow, 1 black, 2 yellow, 2 black, 2 yellow. *Fourth Row*, 2 yellow, 4 black, 3 yellow, 1 black, 3 yellow, 1 black, 2 yellow, 4 black, 5 yellow, 1 black, 1 yellow, 4 black, 2 yellow. *Fifth Row*, 1 pink, 6 black, 2 pink, 1 black, 3 pink, 2 black, 3 pink, 4 black, 3 pink, 5 black, 3 pink. *Sixth Row*, 2 crimson, 8 black, 4 crimson, 2 black, 1 crimson, 1 black, 2 crimson, 3 black, 4 crimson, 2 black, 1 crimson, 2 black, 2 crimson. *Seventh Row*, 1 pink, 4 black, 3 pink, 2 black, 4 pink, 4 black, 3 pink, 3 black, 6 pink, 2 black, 2 pink. *Eighth Row*, 1 yellow, 4 black, 3 yellow, 4 black, 2 yellow, 4 black, 3 yellow, 4 black, 4 yellow, 3 black, 2 yellow. *Ninth Row*, 1 yellow, 1 black, 3 yellow, 1 black, 3 yellow, 4 black, 2 yellow, 4 black, 4 yellow, 9 black, 2 yellow, 1 black. *Tenth Row*, 5 blue, 1 black, 3 blue, 2 black, 2 blue, 5 black, 1 blue, 1 black, 4 blue, 6 black, 2 blue, 1 black, 1 blue. *Eleventh Row*, 9 dark blue, 10 black, 11 dark blue. *Last Row*, black, to correspond with the *Foundation*.

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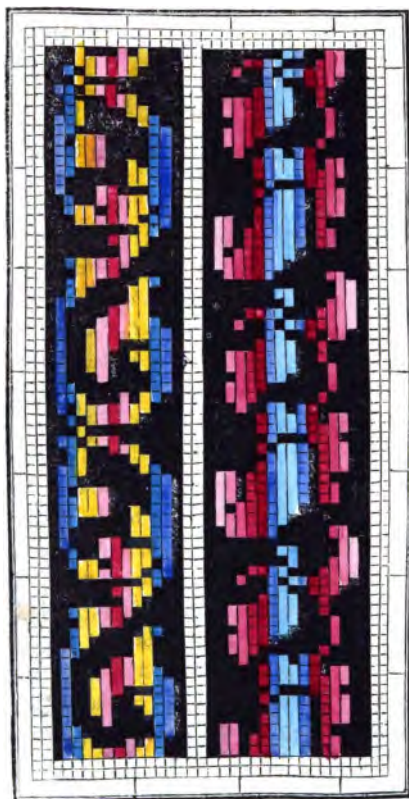
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Plate III.

Plate IV.



No. IV.

Another pretty Pattern for a Table Cover or Pillow. It looks best in 8-thread German wool.

The coloured print illustrating this pattern is given with a black ground, but white will be found to look extremely well. *Foundation*, black. *First Row*, 5 light scarlet. *Second Row*, 7* light scarlet, 7 black, 2 light scarlet, 1 black, 3 light scarlet. *Third Row*, 1 scarlet, 2 black, 4 scarlet, 2 black, 3 scarlet, 2 black, 6 scarlet, 1 black, 2 scarlet. *Fourth Row*, 2 dark scarlet, 1 black, 2 dark scarlet, 3 black, 1 scarlet, 2 black, 8 dark scarlet. *Fifth Row*, 2 claret, 6 black, 4 claret. *Sixth Row*, 1 dark blue, 7 black, 3 dark blue, 1 black, 6 dark blue. *Seventh Row*, 2 blue, 1 black, 1 blue, 1 black, 3 blue, 4 black, 2 blue, 1 black, 7 blue. *Eighth Row*, 1 blue, 1 black, 1 blue, 1 black, 5 blue, 2 black, 3 blue, 1 black, 8 blue. *Ninth Row*, 7 dark blue, 2 black, 4 dark blue, 1 black, 8 dark blue. *Tenth Row*, 1 claret,

* For shades of colour see pattern.

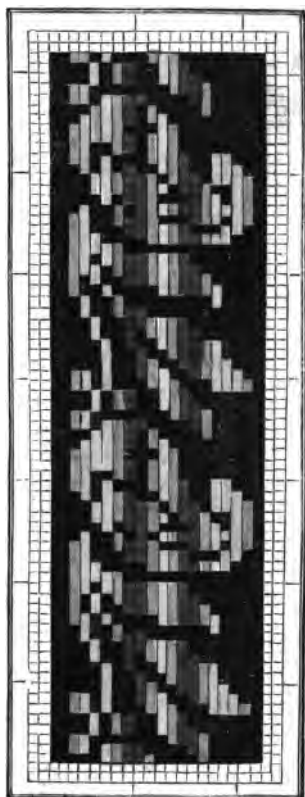
2 black, 5 claret, 2 black, 2 claret, 1 black, 1 claret, 1 black, 7 claret. *Eleventh Row*, 1 dark scarlet, 3 black, 5 dark scarlet, 8 black, 5 dark scarlet. *Twelfth Row*, 1 scarlet, 2 black, 6 scarlet, 9 black, 3 scarlet. *Thirteenth Row*, 2 light scarlet, 1 black, 2 light scarlet, 7 black, 3 light scarlet, 1 black, 2 light scarlet. *Fourteenth Row*, 5 light scarlet.

No. V.

Suitable for a Bag, worked in fine German wool.

Foundation Row, of black. *First Row*, 5 orange, 15 black, 1 orange. *Second Row*, 7 yellow, 13 black, 2 yellow. *Third Row*, 3 primrose, 2 black, 1 primrose, 1 black, 2 primrose, 11 black, 3 primrose. *Fourth Row*, 3 light lilac, 1 black, 3 light lilac, 1 black, 1 light lilac, 4 black, 2 light lilac, 4 black, 4 light lilac. *Fifth Row*, 4 lilac, 1 black, 1 lilac, 3 black, 2 lilac, 4 black, 4 lilac, 3 black, 4 lilac. *Sixth Row*, 5 dark lilac, 1 black, 1 dark lilac, 2 black, 3 dark lilac, 3 black, 5 dark lilac, 2 black, 3 dark lilac. *Seventh Row*, 4 dark drab, 1 black, 1 dark drab, 1 black, 2 dark drab, 1 black, 4 dark drab, 2 black, 5 dark drab, 2 black, 3 dark

Plate V.



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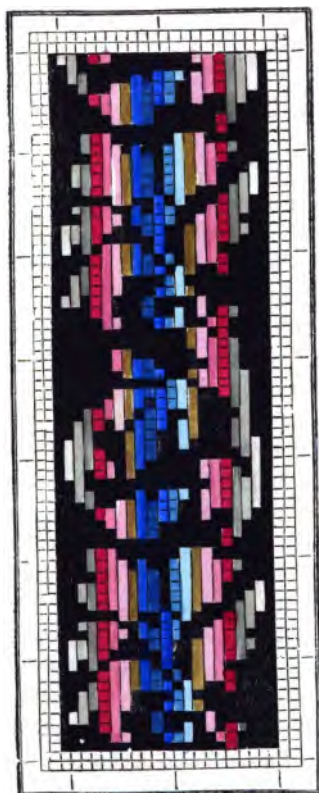
drab. *Eighth Row*, 5 drab, 2 black, 1 drab, 1 black, 2 drab, 1 black, 4 drab, 2 black, 4 drab, 3 black, 3 drab. *Ninth Row*, 6 light drab, 1 black, 1 light drab, 1 black, 1 light drab, 1 black, 2 light drab, 1 black, 4 light drab, 2 black, 3 light drab, 2 black, 4 light drab. *Tenth Row*, 2 drab, 1 black, 3 drab, 1 black, 3 drab, 1 black, 3 drab, 1 black, 4 drab, 2 black, 2 drab, 2 black, 4 drab. *Eleventh Row*, 1 dark drab, 7 black, 6 dark drab, 2 black, 3 dark drab, 2 black, 2 dark drab, 2 black, 3 dark drab. *Twelfth Row*, 3 dark lilac, 1 black, 2 dark lilac, 1 black, 4 dark lilac, 1 black, 2 dark lilac, 2 black, 3 dark lilac, 2 black, 4 dark lilac, 4 black, 2 dark lilac. *Thirteenth Row*, 6 lilac, 1 black, 3 lilac, 1 black, 2 lilac, 2 black, 3 lilac, 2 black, 2 lilac, 7 black, 2 lilac. *Fourteenth Row*, 5 light lilac, 1 black, 5 light lilac, 4 black, 2 light lilac, 2 black, 1 light lilac, 4 black, 5 light lilac. *Fifteenth Row*, 4 primrose, 3 black, 2 primrose, 4 black, 2 primrose, 1 black, 2 primrose, 3 black, 2 primrose, 4 black, 3 primrose. *Sixteenth Row*, 6 yellow, 3 black, 6 yellow, 2 black, 3 yellow, 5 black, 2 yellow, 2 black, 2 yellow. *Seventeenth Row*, 4 orange, 5 black, 8 orange, 7 black, 2 orange, 2 black, 2 orange. *Last Row*, black.

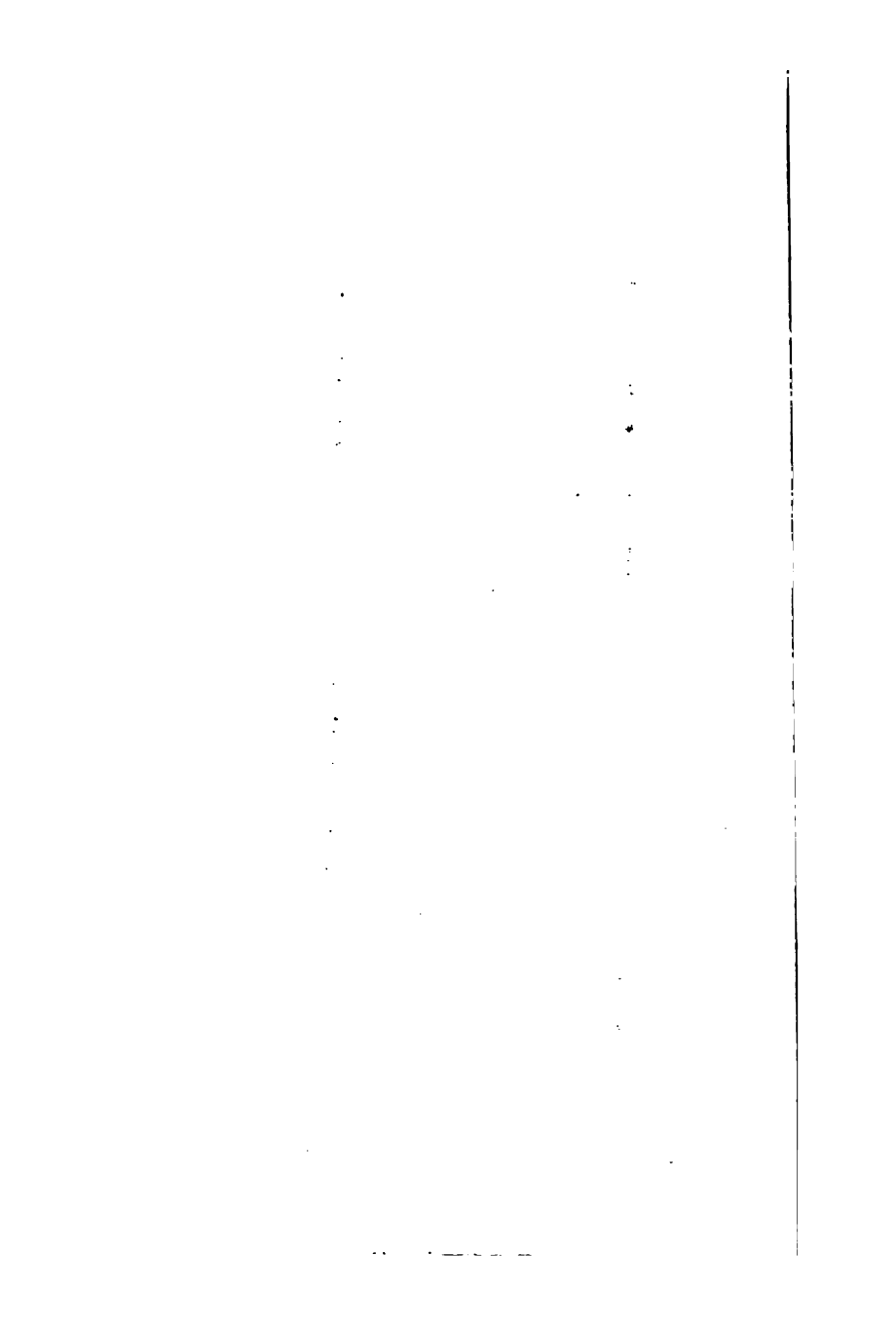
No. VI.

As a Chair Cover this is extremely elegant.

Foundation black. *First Row*, 4 white, 13 black, 1 white, 4 black, 3 white. *Second Row*, 8 stone colour, 11 black, 3 stone, 3 black, 2 stone, 1 black, 1 stone, 2 black, 1 stone, 3 black, 1 stone. *Third Row*, 2 dark stone, 2 black, 6 dark stone, 11 black, 3 dark stone, 1 black, 5 dark stone, 1 black, 3 dark stone, 1 black, 2 dark stone. *Fourth Row*, 1 dark crimson, 3 black, 3 dark crimson, 2 black, 2 dark crimson, 9 black, 6 dark crimson, 1 black, 4 dark crimson, 1 black, 6 dark crimson. *Fifth Row*, 2 crimson, 3 black, 2 crimson, 4 black, 2 crimson, 7 black, 8 crimson, 1 black, 3 crimson, 1 black, 6 crimson. *Sixth Row*, 4 light crimson, 7 black, 4 light crimson, 2 black, 2 light crimson, 2 black, 1 light crimson, 1 black, 6 light crimson, 2 black, 1 light crimson, 1 black, 6 light crimson. *Seventh Row*, 4 yellow, 2 black, 5 yellow, 1 black, 3 yellow, 1 black, 3 yellow, 7 black, 3 yellow, 4 black, 5 yellow. *Eighth Row*, 5 light blue, 2 black, 5 light

Plate VI.





blue, 1 black, 2 light blue, 1 black, 2 light blue, 8 black, 3 light blue, 2 black, 2 light blue, 1 black, 5 light blue. *Ninth Row*, 4 blue, 4 black, 5 blue, 1 black, 1 blue, 1 black, 2 blue, 4 black, 2 blue, 2 black, 2 blue, 2 black, 2 blue, 2 black, 4 blue, *Tenth Row*, 4 dark blue, 6 black, 4 dark blue, 1 black, 1 dark blue, 4 black, 1 dark blue, 2 black, 1 dark blue, 1 black, 1 dark blue, 1 black, 6 dark blue. *Eleventh Row*, 3 blue, 8 black, 3 blue, 5 black, 2 blue, 1 black, 2 blue, 1 black, 1 blue, 3 black, 2 blue, 1 black, 5 blue. *Twelfth Row*, 1 blue, 4 black, 3 light blue, 1 black, 3 light blue, 8 black, 3 light blue, 6 black, 7 light blue. *Thirteenth Row*, 5 yellow, 1 black, 1 yellow, 2 black, 2 yellow, 3 black, 1 yellow, 1 black, 5 yellow, 3 black, 6 yellow. *Fourteenth Row*, 3 light crimson, 1 black, 2 light crimson, 7 black, 2 light crimson, 1 black, 3 light crimson, 1 black, 2 light crimson, 3 black, 5 light crimson, 3 black, 5 light crimson. *Fifteenth Row*, 5 crimson, 7 black, 5 crimson, 1 black, 1 crimson, 5 black, 6 crimson, 3 black, 3 crimson. *Sixteenth Row*, 2 dark crimson, 2 black, 5 dark crimson, 6 black, 9 dark crimson, 3 black, 2 dark crimson, 1 black, 5 dark crimson,

3 black, 2 dark crimson. *Seventeenth Row*, 7 dark stone, 2 black, 3 dark stone, 1 black, 7 dark stone, 2 black, 1 dark stone, 6 black, 6 dark stone, 3 black, 1 dark stone. *Eighteenth Row*, 4 stone, 2 black, 9 stone, 13 black, 6 stone. *Nineteenth Row*, 7 white, 23 black, 4 white. *Last Row* to correspond with the *Foundation*.

No. VII.

This Pattern worked in silk, with two rows of open crochet between in blue, produces a very pleasing effect. The pattern here put in colours can also be worked in beads.

Foundation black, or any other dark colour. *First Row*, 1 orange, 1 black, 5 orange. *Second Row*, 1 yellow, 1 black, 6 yellow. *Third Row*, 1 scarlet, 1 black, 5 scarlet. *Fourth Row*, 2 yellow, 1 black, 4 yellow. *Fifth Row*, 7 orange. *Last Row*, to correspond with *Foundation*.

1

2

3

4

5

6

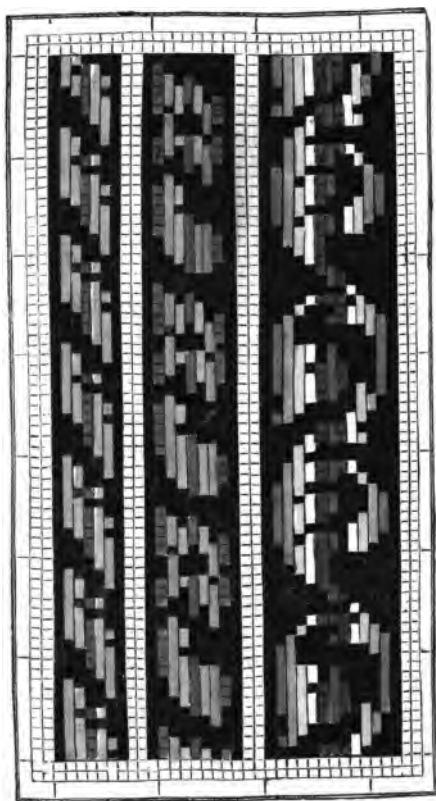
7

8

9

10

Plate VII. Plate VIII. Plate IX.



No. VIII.

Slippers in this style are much approved. A proper pattern should in the first instance be made the size and shape of the foot, to commence at the toe with about 30 stitches. It will be found easy to widen the pattern to the size of the paper shape by working 2 stitches into the first and last loops.

Foundation should be in white, though *Illustration* is given in black, more fully to shew the colours. *First Row*, 3 dark green, 5 white, 3 dark green, 1 white, 3 dark green. *Second Row*, 5 green, 5 white, 3 green, 1 white, 4 green. *Third Row*, 5 scarlet, 3 white, 3 scarlet, 2 white, 3 scarlet. *Fourth Row*, 6 darker scarlet, 2 white, 3 darker scarlet, 3 white, 4 darker scarlet. *Fifth Row*, 2 scarlet, 1 white, 5 scarlet, 4 white, 3 scarlet, 2 white, 1 scarlet, 4 white. *Sixth Row*, 8 green, 4 white, 3 green, 1 white, 4 green.

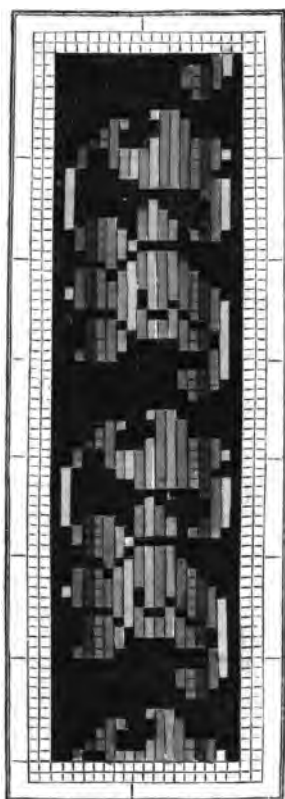
Seventh Row, 5 dark green, 5 white, 5 dark green, 2 white, 3 dark green. *Last Row*, same as *Foundation*.

No. IX.

ANOTHER SLIPPER PATTERN.

Foundation blue. *First Row*, 4 dark stone, 10 blue, 8 dark stone. *Second Row*, 2 stone, 7 blue, 6 stone, 8 blue, 3 stone. *Third Row*, 4 white, 1 blue, 1 white, 3 blue, 1 white, 3 blue, 4 white, 6 blue, 3 white. *Fourth Row*, 3 white, 2 blue, 1 white, 5 blue, 3 white, 5 blue, 1 white, 1 blue, 2 white. *Fifth Row*, 2 scarlet, 2 blue, 1 scarlet, 3 blue, 1 scarlet, 8 blue, 5 scarlet, 3 blue, 4 scarlet. *Sixth Row*, 2 light scarlet, 2 blue, 2 light scarlet, 1 blue, 2 light scarlet, 2 blue, 2 light scarlet, 3 blue, 2 light scarlet, 1 blue, 1 light scarlet, 1 blue, 1 light scarlet, 2 blue, 6 light scarlet. *Seventh Row*, 2 scarlet, 2 blue, 2 scarlet, 1 blue, 3 scarlet, 1 blue, 6 scarlet, 2 blue, 1 scarlet, 6 blue, 4 scarlet. *Eighth Row*, 2 white, 1 blue, 2 white, 1 blue, 3 white, 1 blue, 5 white, 3 blue, 1 white, 4 blue, 2 white, 1 blue, 3 white. *Ninth Row*,

Plate X.



KNITTING, AND EMBROIDERY. 45

5 white, 1 blue, 3 white, 1 blue, 3 white, 5 blue, 1 white, 3 blue, 7 white. *Tenth Row*, 10 stone, 7 blue, 11 stone. *Eleventh Row*, 6 dark stone, 10 blue, 7 dark stone, 2 blue, 1 dark stone. *Last Row*, plain blue.

No. X.

SŌFA CUSHION OR HASŌCK PATTERN.

Foundation black. *First Row*, 1 light carnation, 6 black, 6 light carnation. *Second Row*, 1 carnation, 4 black, 4 carnation, 2 black, 2 carnation, 5 black, 3 carnation. *Third Row*, 4 claret, 1 black, 4 claret, 1 black, 4 claret, 7 black, 1 claret. *Fourth Row*, 4 dark green, 1 black, 4 dark green, 7 black, 4 dark green, 1 black, 4 dark green. *Fifth Row*, 4 dark green, 1 black, 3 dark green, 1 black, 5 dark green, 5 black, 5 dark green. *Sixth Row*, 2 green, 1 black, 5 green, 1 black, 3 green, 5 black, 3 green, 2 black, 1 green. *Seventh Row*, 7 drab, 1 black, 1 drab, 6 black, 3 drab. *Eighth Row*, 3 light drab, 2 black, 4 light drab, 1 black, 3 light drab, 2 black, 4 light drab. *Ninth Row*, 2 light drab,

1 black, 6 light drab, 1 black, 4 light drab, 1 black
 5 light drab, 2 black, 1 light drab. *Tenth Row*,
 2 drab, 1 black, 6 drab, 1 black, 3 drab, 2 black,
 8 drab. *Eleventh Row*, 3 green, 1 black, 5 green,
 1 black, 2 green, 3 black, 8 green. *Twelfth Row*,
 2 dark green, 2 black, 3 dark green, 1 black,
 5 dark green, 7 black, 4 dark green, 1 black,
 2 dark green. *Thirteenth Row*, 3 darkest green,
 2 black, 2 darkest green, 1 black, 5 darkest green,
 3 black, 1 darkest green, 4 black, 5 darkest green.
Fourteenth Row, 3 claret, 2 black, 2 claret,
 1 black, 4 claret, 4 black, 2 claret, 2 black,
 6 claret. *Fifteenth Row*, 4 carnation, 2 black,
 4 carnation, 5 black, 10 carnation. *Sixteenth*
Row, 8 light carnation, 7 black, 8 light carnation.
Last Row, same as *Foundation*.

No. XI.

A SCROLL PATTERN FOR A BORDER.

The *Foundation* to be formed of black, then a
 plain row of black, the pattern then to commence.
First Row, 2 black, 11 primrose, 2 black, 3 prim-

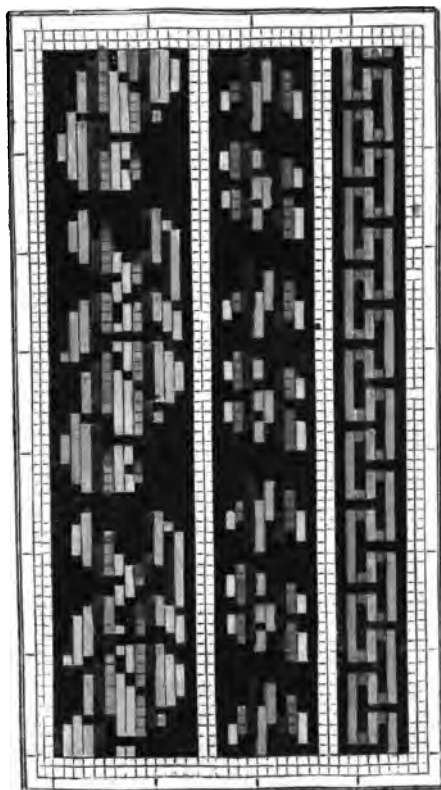
rose, 14 black. *Second Row*, 1 black, 1 primrose, 7 black, 3 primrose, 2 black, 5 primrose, 12 black. *Third Row*, 5 yellow, 3 black, 3 yellow, 2 black, 6 yellow, 1 black, 1 yellow, 9 black. *Fourth Row*, 1 orange, 3 black, 2 orange, 2 black, 3 orange, 2 black, 3 orange, 3 black, 2 orange, 9 black. *Fifth Row*, 5 black, 2 dark olive, 2 black, 3 dark olive, 1 black, 4 dark blue, 1 black, 4 dark blue, 3 black, 2 dark blue, 3 black. *Sixth Row*, 5 black, 3 blue, 5 black, 3 blue, 1 black, 5 blue, 1 black, 2 blue, 1 black, 2 blue, 7 black. *Seventh Row*, 4 black, 2 blue, 1 black, 2 blue, 2 black, 1 blue, 1 black, 1 blue, 2 black, 6 blue, 1 black, 5 blue, 6 black. *Eighth Row*, 3 black, 4 dark blue, 2 black, 4 dark blue, 2 black, 8 dark blue, 4 black, 4 dark blue, 4 black. *Ninth Row*, 3 black, 3 orange, 2 black, 3 orange, 4 black, 5 orange, 2 black, 6 orange, 5 black. *Tenth Row*, 5 yellow, 4 black, 5 yellow, 2 black, 4 yellow, 1 black, 7 yellow, 2 black. *Eleventh Row*, 1 black, 3 primrose, 6 black, 5 primrose, 5 black, 7 primrose, 4 black. *Twelfth Row*, 14 black, 1 primrose, 6 black, 4 primrose, 18 black. The last 2 Rows plain, to correspond with the *Foundation*:

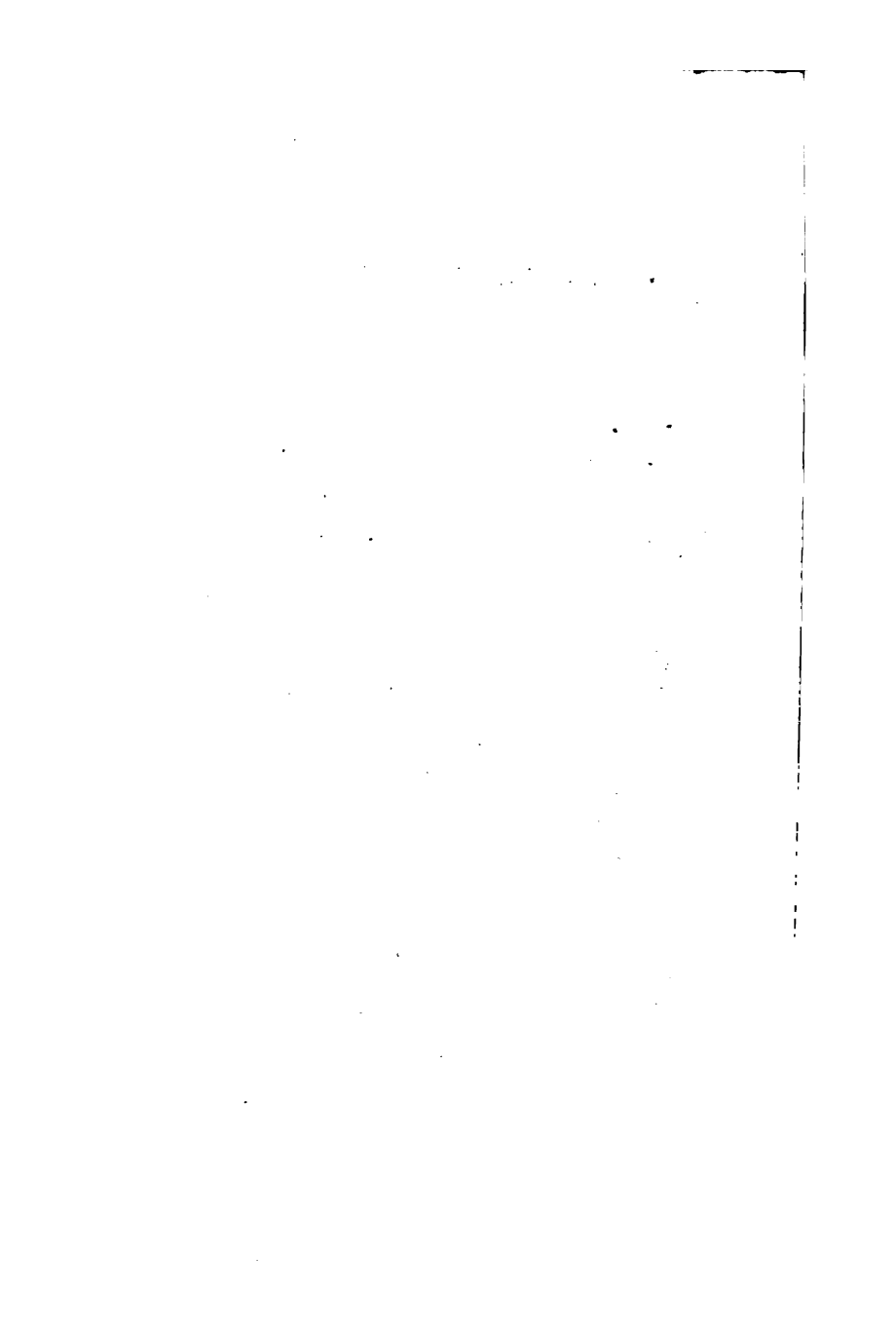
No. XII.

This Pattern is suitable for a Purse worked as it is in the Pattern, but makes a very handsome one by substituting steel beads for the crimson shades, and gold for the green, with a few rows of open Crochet between, in a pretty light colour. When the Purse is the length desired, the two sides should be crocheted together, leaving a space in the centre; the ends should be gathered up, the tassel affixed to one end, and the other joined square and finished with a fringe of beads.

Foundation black. *First Row*, 3 light crimson, 5 black, 2 light crimson, 2 black, 3 light crimson. *Second Row*, 4 crimson, 5 black, 3 crimson, 1 black, 4 crimson. *Third Row*, 3 dark crimson,

Plate XI. Plate XII. Plate XIII.





4 black, 2 dark crimson, 1 black, 1 dark crimson, 1 black, 2 dark crimson. *Fourth Row*, 4 bright green, 8 black, 3 bright green. *Fifth Row*, 5 bright green, 2 black, 2 bright green, 1 black, 2 bright green, 1 black, 2 bright green. *Sixth Row*, 7 dark crimson, 2 black, 4 dark crimson, 2 black, 2 dark crimson. *Seventh Row*, 3 crimson, 4 black, 4 crimson, 1 black, 3 crimson. *Eighth Row*, 2 light crimson, 4 black, 2 light crimson, 2 black, 2 light crimson. *Last Row*, same as *Foundation*.

No. XIII.

This Pattern is pretty for long or short Purses, and is particularly suitable for the introduction of beads.

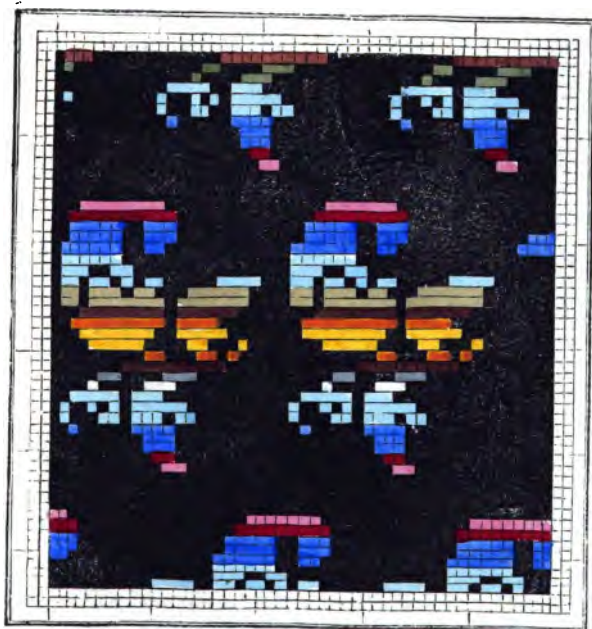
Foundation in black. *First Row*, 7 blue, 1 black, 7 blue. *Second Row*, 1 scarlet, 5 black, 1 scarlet, 1 black, 1 scarlet. *Third Row*, 3 light scarlet, 1 black, 3 light scarlet, 1 black. *Fourth Row*, 5 black, 1 scarlet, 1 black, 1 scarlet, 5 black. *Fifth Row*, 7 blue, 1 black, 7 blue. *Last Row*, plain black.

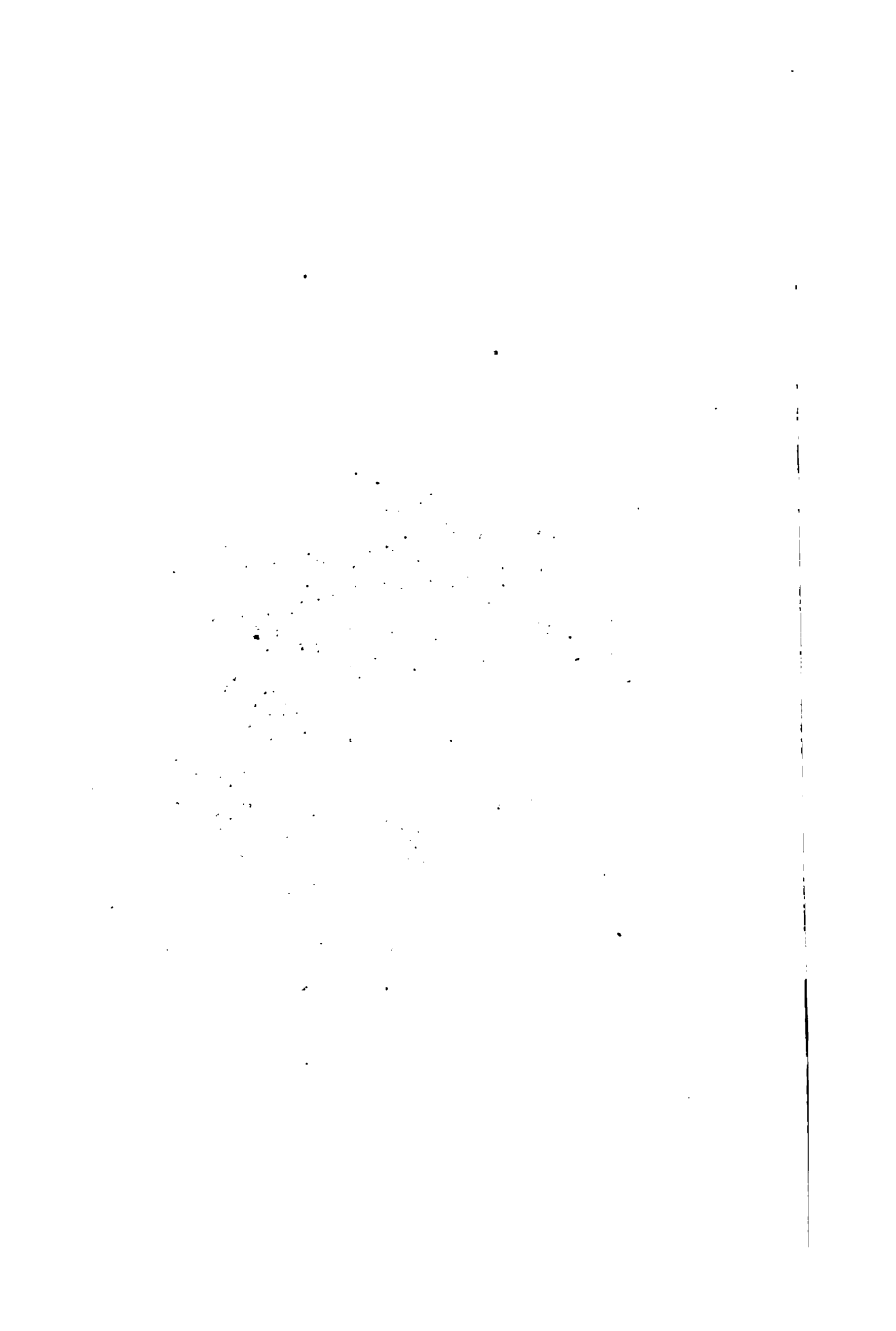
No. XIV.

A very handsome Pattern, suitable for Table Covers, Sofa Pillows, Chair Covers, &c.

First Row, 8 light scarlet, 14 black, 7 light scarlet. *Second Row*, 10 scarlet, 12 black, 9 scarlet. *Third Row*, 5 dark scarlet, 2 black, 3 dark scarlet, 11 black, 5 dark scarlet, 2 black, 3 dark scarlet. *Fourth Row*, 5 dark blue, 2 black, 3 dark blue, 11 black, 5 dark blue, 2 black, 3 dark blue. *Fifth Row*, 6 dark blue, 2 black, 2 dark blue, 11 black, 6 dark blue, 2 black, 2 dark blue. *Sixth Row*, 6 blue, 15 black, 6 blue. *Seventh Row*, 3 light blue, 2 black, 2 light blue, 14 black, 3 light blue, 2 black, 2 light blue. *Eighth Row*, 2 light blue, 1 black, 2 light blue, 1 black, 1 light blue, 1 black, 2 light blue, 5 black, 4 light blue, 3 black, 2 light blue, 1 black, 2 light blue, 1 black, 1 light blue, 1 black, 2 light blue, 5 black, 4 light blue. *Ninth Row*, 2 white, 1 black, 3 white, 1 black, 2 white, 3 black, 6 white, 4 black,

Plate XIV.





2 white, 1 black, 3 white, 1 black, 2 white, 3 black, 6 white. *Tenth Row*, 2 drab, 1 black, 7 drab, 1 black, 7 drab, 4 black, 2 drab, 1 black, 7 drab, 1 black, 7 drab. *Eleventh Row*, 8 dark drab, 1 black, 6 dark drab, 7 black, 8 dark drab, 1 black, 6 dark drab. *Twelfth Row*, 9 orange, 1 black, 4 orange, 8 black, 8 orange, 1 black, 3 orange. *Thirteenth Row*, 7 primrose, 2 black, 5 primrose, 7 black, 7 primrose, 2 black, 4 primrose. *Fourteenth Row*, 5 primrose, 4 black, 2 primrose, 3 black, 1 orange, 7 black, 4 primrose, 4 black, 2 primrose, 3 black, 1 orange. *Fifteenth Row*, 2 orange, 3 black, 2 orange, 1 black, 1 orange, 11 black, 2 orange, 3 black, 2 orange, 1 black, 1 orange. *Sixteenth Row*, 10 dark drab, 12 black, 11 dark drab. *Seventeenth Row*, 2 light drab, 4 black, 3 light drab, 13 black, 2 light drab, 4 black, 3 light drab. *Eighteenth Row*, 2 white, 3 black, 3 white, 13 black, 1 white, 4 black, 3 white. *Nineteenth Row*, 5 light blue, 1 black, 3 light blue, 13 black, 5 light blue, 1 black, 3 light blue. *Twentieth Row*, 1 light blue, 2 black, 1 light blue, 1 black, 1 light blue, 1 black, 5 light blue, 10 black, 1 light blue, 2 black, 1 light blue,

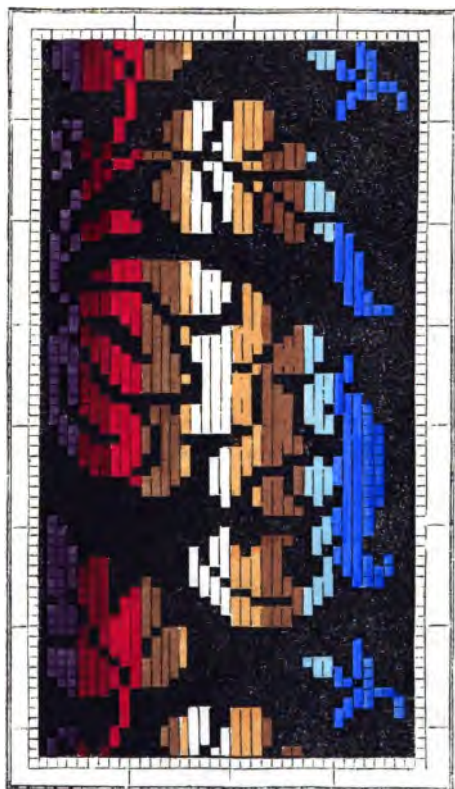
1 black, 1 light blue, 1 black, 5 light blue. *Twenty-first Row*, 1 blue, 3 black, 2 blue, 1 black, 3 blue, 1 black, 2 blue, 9 black, 1 blue, 3 black, 2 blue, 1 black, 3 blue, 1 black, 2 blue. *Twenty-second Row*, 1 dark blue, 5 black, 4 dark blue, 11 black, 1 dark blue, 5 black, 4 dark blue. *Twenty-third Row*, 3 dark blue, 18 black, 3 dark blue. *Twenty-fourth Row*, 3 dark scarlet, 18 black, 3 dark scarlet. *Twenty-fifth Row*, 2 scarlet, 19 black, 2 scarlet. *Twenty-sixth Row*, 2 light scarlet, 18 black, 2 light scarlet.

No. XV.

AN ELEGANT PATTERN FOR A TABLE OR CHAIR COVER, SOFA PILLOW, CARRIAGE WRAPPER, &c.

It will be found that about six hundred and fifty stitches, if worked in eight-thread German Wool, will form the average length of a Table Cover, and one hundred and fifty stitches for a full-sized Sofa Pillow.

Plate XV.



Fi

6 blz

9 blz

2 bl

1 bl

scau

sca

sca

sca

sca

sc

sc

Fi

bl

bl

bl

bl

First Row, 5 black, 1 claret, 2 black, 3 claret, 6 black, 3 claret, 1 black, 3 claret, 1 black, 8 claret, 9 black, 10 claret, 4 black, 6 claret, 4 black, 2 claret, 2 black, 2 claret, 6 black, 3 claret, 1 black, 3 claret, 1 black, 8 claret, 6 black. *Second Row*, 2 dark scarlet, 4 black, 2 dark scarlet, 2 black, 1 dark scarlet, 4 black, 4 dark scarlet, 1 black, 11 dark scarlet, 8 black, 3 dark scarlet, 5 black, 4 dark scarlet, 2 black, 1 dark scarlet, 3 black, 1 dark scarlet, 2 black, 2 dark scarlet, 4 black, 2 dark scarlet, 2 black, 1 dark scarlet, 4 black, 4 dark scarlet, 1 black, 11 dark scarlet, 7 black. *Third Row*, 2 black, 2 dark scarlet, 5 black, 2 dark scarlet, 3 black, 5 dark scarlet, 1 black, 3 dark scarlet, 2 black, 4 dark scarlet, 10 black, 3 dark scarlet, 2 black, 6 dark scarlet, 1 black, 3 dark scarlet, 5 black, 2 dark scarlet, 2 black, 2 dark scarlet, 5 black, 2 dark scarlet, 3 black, 9 dark scarlet, 2 black, 4 dark scarlet, 9 black. *Fourth Row*, 1 dark scarlet, 2 black, 2 dark scarlet, 2 black, 2 dark scarlet, 5 black, 7 dark scarlet, 2 black, 4 dark scarlet, 10 black, 3 dark scarlet, 2 black, 5 dark scarlet, 2 black, 2 dark scarlet, 1 black,

2 dark scarlet, 5 black, 2 dark scarlet, 2 black,
2 dark scarlet, 2 black, 2 dark scarlet, 5 black,
6 dark scarlet, 3 black, 4 dark scarlet, 11 black.
Fifth Row, 2 scarlet, 2 black, 3 scarlet, 7 black,
5 scarlet, 2 black, 7 scarlet, 8 black, 3 scarlet,
2 black, 4 scarlet, 2 black, 3 scarlet, 2 black,
2 scarlet, 1 black, 1 scarlet, 3 black, 2 scarlet,
3 black, 3 scarlet, 7 black, 5 scarlet, 1 black,
8 scarlet, 9 black, 1 scarlet. *Sixth Row*, 2 scarlet,
3 black, 1 scarlet, 1 black, 2 scarlet, 5 black,
4 scarlet, 1 black, 9 scarlet, 8 black, 3 scarlet,
1 black, 4 scarlet, 2 black, 4 scarlet, 2 black,
2 scarlet, 1 black, 1 scarlet, 4 black, 2 scarlet,
3 black, 1 scarlet, 1 black, 2 scarlet, 5 black,
4 scarlet, 1 black, 9 scarlet, 9 black, 1 scarlet.
Seventh Row, 2 scarlet, 4 black, 1 scarlet, 2 black,
2 scarlet, 4 black, 2 scarlet, 1 black, 4 scarlet,
14 black, 3 scarlet, 1 black, 3 scarlet, 2 black, 4
scarlet, 3 black, 2 scarlet, 1 black, 2 scarlet, 3
black, 2 scarlet, 4 black, 1 scarlet, 2 black, 2 scar-
let, 4 black, 2 scarlet, 1 black, 4 scarlet, 15 black,
1 scarlet. *Eighth Row*, 2 light scarlet, 4 black, 1
light scarlet, 4 black, 4 light scarlet, 2 black, 7
light scarlet, 12 black, 7 light scarlet, 1 black, 4

light scarlet, 3 black, 3 light scarlet, 1 black; 2 light scarlet, 3 black, 2 light scarlet, 4 black; 1 light scarlet, 4 black, 4 light scarlet, 2 black, 7 light scarlet, 13 black, 1 light scarlet. *Ninth Row*, 1 light scarlet, 6 black, 1 light scarlet, 7 black, 10 light scarlet, 10 black, 1 light scarlet, 1 black, 5 light scarlet, 2 black, 3 light scarlet, 3 black, 4 light scarlet, 1 black, 2 light scarlet, 3 black, 1 light scarlet, 6 black, 1 light scarlet, 7 black, 10 light scarlet, 10 black, 1 light scarlet, 1 black, 1 light scarlet. *Tenth Row*, 7 black, 1 light scarlet, 7 black, 3 light scarlet, 2 black, 6 light scarlet, 8 black, 2 light scarlet, 2 black, 3 light scarlet, 3 black, 3 light scarlet, 1 black, 5 light scarlet, 2 black, 2 light scarlet, 10 black, 1 light scarlet, 7 black, 3 light scarlet, 2 black, 6 light scarlet, 8 black, 2 light scarlet, 2 black. *Eleventh Row*, 3 black, 2 drab, 2 black, 1 drab, 7 black, 5 drab, 1 black, 4 drab, 9 black, 3 drab, 4 black, 2 drab, 1 black, 8 drab, 2 black, 3 drab, 6 black, 2 drab, 2 black, 1 drab, 7 black, 5 drab, 1 black, 4 drab, 9 black, 3 drab, 1 black. *Twelfth Row*, 2 black, 4 drab, 1 black, 1 drab, 1 black, 2 drab, 5 black, 5 drab, 13 black, 9 drab, 1 black, 7 drab,

2 black, 4 drab, 5 black, 4 drab, 1 black, 1 drab, 1 black, 2 drab, 4 black, 6 drab, 13 black, 4 drab. *Thirteenth Row*, 1 black, 6 drab, 1 black, 4 drab, 4 black, 5 drab, 14 black, 7 drab, 2 black, 4 drab, 4 black, 5 drab, 4 black, 6 drab, 1 black, 4 drab, 4 black, 5 drab, 14 black, 3 drab. *Fourteenth Row*, 7 light drab, 1 black, 4 light drab, 5 black, 4 light drab, 16 black, 3 light drab, 1 black, 3 light drab, 2 black, 1 drab, 3 black, 2 light drab, 1 black, 5 light drab, 3 black, 7 light drab, 1 black, 4 light drab, 5 black, 4 drab, 15 black, 2 light drab. *Fifteenth Row*, 6 light drab, 2 black, 5 light drab, 12 black, 4 light drab, 11 black, 3 light drab, 4 black, 3 light drab, 2 black, 5 light drab, 3 black, 6 light drab, 2 black, 5 light drab, 12 black, 4 light drab, 9 black. *Sixteenth Row*, 3 light drab, 3 black, 1 light drab, 2 black, 4 light drab, 11 black, 3 light drab, 12 black, 10 light drab, 2 black, 4 light drab, 4 black, 3 light drab, 3 black, 1 light drab, 3 black, 3 light drab, 11 black, 3 light drab, 1 black, 1 light drab, 9 black. *Seventeenth Row*, 3 black, 4 white, 1 black, 1 white, 14 black, 3 white, 1 black, 3 white, 4 black, 4 white, 2 black, 10 white, 2 black, 4 white, 8

black, 3 white, 1 black, 1 white, 14 black, 3 white, 1 black, 3 white, 4 black, 4 white. *Eighteenth Row*, 1 black, 5 white, 1 black, 4 white, 11 black, 3 white, 1 black, 5 white, 2 black, 6 white, 1 black, 11 white, 2 black, 2 white, 6 black, 5 white, 1 black, 4 white, 11 black, 3 white, 1 black, 5 white, 2 black, 5 white. *Nineteenth Row*, 5 white, 2 black, 6 white, 8 black, 3 white, 1 black, 4 white, 5 black, 5 white, 2 black, 5 white, 1 black, 4 white, 9 black, 5 white, 2 black, 6 white, 8 black, 3 white, 1 black, 4 white, 5 black, 4 white. *Twentieth Row*, 4 light drab, 4 black, 5 light drab, 8 black, 3 light drab, 1 black, 3 light drab, 8 black, 4 light drab, 1 black, 5 light drab, 1 black, 8 light drab, 5 black, 4 light drab, 2 black, 1 light drab, 1 black, 5 light drab, 8 black, 3 light drab, 1 black, 3 light drab, 7 black, 3 light drab. *Twenty-first Row*, 4 black, 1 light drab, 1 black, 1 light drab, 1 black, 5 light drab, 8 black, 2 light drab, 1 black, 5 light drab, 4 black, 2 light drab, 2 black, 4 light drab, 5 black, 1 light drab, 1 black, 6 light drab, 10 black, 1 light drab, 1 black, 1 light drab, 1 black, 5 light drab, 8 black, 2 light drab, 1 black, 5 light drab, 4 black, 5 light drab. *Twenty-*

second Row, 1 black, 4 light drab, 2 black, 2 light drab, 1 black, 3 light drab, 9 black, 2 light drab, 1 black, 6 light drab, 2 black, 4 light drab, 1 black, 10 light drab, 2 black, 4 light drab, 8 black, 3 light drab, 2 black, 2 light drab, 1 black, 3 light drab, 9 black, 2 light drab, 1 black, 6 light drab, 2 black, 6 light drab. *Twenty-third Row*, 3 drab, 1 black, 1 drab, 1 black, 2 drab, 13 black, 2 drab, 1 black, 6 drab, 2 black, 4 drab, 1 black, 8 drab, 1 black, 3 drab, 11 black, 3 drab, 1 black, 1 drab, 1 black, 2 drab, 13 black, 2 drab, 1 black, 6 drab, 2 black, 4 drab, 1 black, 1 drab. *Twenty-fourth Row*, 2 drab, 1 black, 2 drab, 1 black, 3 drab, 12 black, 2 drab, 1 black, 2 drab, 3 black, 1 drab, 2 black, 2 drab, 4 black, 6 drab, 2 black, 4 drab, 9 black, 3 drab, 1 black, 2 drab, 1 black, 3 drab, 12 black, 2 drab, 1 black, 2 drab, 3 black, 1 drab, 2 black, 2 drab, 4 black. *Twenty-fifth Row*, 1 drab, 1 black, 3 drab, 1 black, 3 drab, 13 black, 3 drab, 9 black, 3 drab, 1 black, 2 drab, 6 black, 5 drab, 8 black, 2 drab, 1 black, 3 drab, 1 black, 3 drab, 13 black, 3 drab, 9 black, 3 drab, 1 black. *Twenty-sixth Row*, 2 black, 3 light blue, 2 black, 1 light blue, 9 black, 1 light blue, 4 black, 3 light blue, 9 black,

3 light blue, 4 black, 4 light blue, 1 black, 5 light blue, 11 black, 3 light blue, 2 black, 1 light blue, 9 black, 1 light blue, 4 black, 3 light blue, 9 black, 3 light blue, 1 black. *Twenty-seventh Row*, 1 light blue, 1 black, 3 light blue, 11 black, 2 light blue, 5 black, 3 light blue, 2 black, 3 light blue, 2 black, 4 light blue, 3 black, 6 light blue, 1 black, 3 light blue, 10 black, 1 light blue, 1 black, 3 light blue, 11 black, 2 light blue, 5 black, 3 light blue, 2 black, 3 light blue, 2 black, 4 light blue, 1 black. *Twenty-eighth Row*, 1 light blue, 1 black, 2 light blue, 12 black, 2 light blue, 6 black, 4 light blue, 1 black, 3 light blue, 2 black, 3 light blue, 3 black, 2 light blue, 1 black, 3 light blue, 13 black, 2 light blue, 1 black, 2 light blue, 12 black, 2 light blue, 6 black, 4 light blue, 1 black, 3 light blue, 1 black, 4 light blue, 1 black. *Twenty-ninth Row*, 1 blue, 10 black, 2 blue, 2 black, 2 blue, 10 black, 2 blue, 1 black, 3 blue, 2 black, 3 blue, 4 black, 4 blue, 9 black, 5 blue, 10 black, 2 blue, 2 black, 2 blue, 10 black, 2 blue, 1 black, 3 blue, 1 black, 4 blue. *Thirtieth Row*, 12 black, 2 blue, 1 black, 1 blue, 10 black, 18 blue, 1 black, 3 blue, 5 black, 7 blue, 12 black, 2 blue, 1 black, 1 blue, 10 black, 12 blue.

Thirty-first Row, 12 black, 3 blue, 2 black, 4 blue, 5 black, 19 blue, 8 black, 6 blue, 15 black, 2 blue, 1 black, 4 blue, 5 black, 13 blue. *Thirty-second Row*, 13 black, 5 dark blue, 7 black, 3 dark blue, 2 black, 13 dark blue, 9 black, 2 dark blue, 19 black, 5 dark blue, 7 black, 3 dark blue, 2 black, 8 dark blue. *Thirty-third Row*, 14 black, 1 dark blue, 11 black, 1 dark blue, 6 black, 8 dark blue, 11 black, 1 dark blue, 21 black, 1 dark blue, 10 black, 2 dark blue, 6 black, 5 dark blue. *Thirty-fourth Row*, 14 black, 1 dark blue, 11 black, 2 dark blue, 24 black, 1 dark blue, 22 black, 1 dark blue, 11 black, 2 dark blue, 11 black. *Thirty-fifth Row*, 12 black, 2 dark blue, 58 black, 2 dark blue, 24 black. The next six rows plain black; after which, commence another line of the pattern by *First Row* 7 black, 9 claret, 4 black, 6 claret, 5 black, 2 claret, 1 black, 2 claret, 6 black, 3 claret, 1 black, 3 claret, 1 black, 8 claret, 9 black, 9 claret, 4 black, 6 claret, 5 black, 2 claret, 2 black, 2 claret, 2 black: thus the pattern will be shifted a little, so as to correspond with the Coloured Illustration,—and so on alternately.

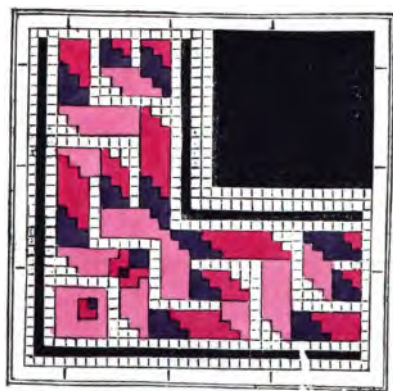
No. XVI.

A CORNER PATTERN.

The *Foundation* and *next row* black. *First Row*, 2 black, 5 light scarlet, 3 black, 1 light scarlet, 4 dark scarlet, 5 scarlet, 1 light scarlet, 3 black, 1 light scarlet, 4 dark scarlet. *Second Row*, 2 black, 1 light scarlet, 3 scarlet, 1 light scarlet, 2 black, 2 light scarlet, 3 dark scarlet, 5 scarlet, 2 light scarlet, 2 black, 2 light scarlet, 3 dark scarlet. *Third Row*, 2 black, 1 light scarlet, 1 scarlet, 2 dark scarlet, 1 light scarlet, 1 black, 3 light scarlet, 2 dark scarlet, 5 scarlet, 3 light scarlet, 1 black, 3 light scarlet, 2 dark scarlet. *Fourth Row*, 2 black, 1 light scarlet, 1 scarlet, 1 dark scarlet, 2 scarlet, 1 black, 3 light scarlet, 7 black, 3 light scarlet, 1 black, 3 light scarlet, 7 black. *Fifth Row*, 2 black, 3 light scarlet, 2 scarlet, 1 black, 3 light scarlet, 1 black, 3 light scarlet, 3 dark scarlet, 3 scarlet, 1 black, 3 light scarlet, 3 black. *Sixth Row*, 8 black, 2 scarlet, 1 light scarlet, 1 black, 3 light scarlet, 2 dark scarlet, 3 scarlet, 2 black, 3 light scarlet, 2 black. *Seventh Row*, 4 black, 3 light scarlet,

1 scarlet, 1 dark scarlet, 2 scarlet, 1 black, 3 light scarlet, 1 dark scarlet, 3 scarlet, 3 black, 3 light scarlet, 1 black. *Eighth Row*, 3 black, 4 light scarlet, 2 scarlet, 2 dark scarlet, 1 black, 3 light scarlet, 7 black, 3 light scarlet, 1 black. *Ninth Row*, 2 black, 6 light scarlet, 1 scarlet, 2 dark scarlet, 1 black, 3 light scarlet, 3 dark scarlet, 7 scarlet, 1 black. *Tenth Row*, 2 black, 3 dark scarlet, 7 black, 2 light scarlet, 3 dark scarlet, 7 scarlet, 2 black. *Eleventh Row*, 2 black, 3 dark scarlet, 1 black, 7 light scarlet, 3 dark scarlet, 7 scarlet, 3 black. *Twelfth Row*, 2 black, 2 dark scarlet, 1 scarlet, 1 black, 6 light scarlet, 1 dark scarlet, continue plain black to the inside of the next corner. The pattern to be continued until sufficiently long to form the border for one side. Proceed with the right hand side thus—*Thirteenth Row*, 2 black, 1 dark scarlet, 2 scarlet, 1 black, 5 light scarlet, 2 dark scarlet, continue a row of black to the opposite side. *Fourteenth Row*, 2 black, 3 scarlet, 1 black, 3 dark scarlet, 1 black, 3 dark scarlet, 2 black. *Fifteenth Row*, 2 black, 3 scarlet, 1 black, 2 dark scarlet, 1 scarlet, 1 black, 2 dark scarlet, 1 scarlet, 2 black. *Sixteenth*

Plate XVI.



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Row, 2 black, 3 scarlet, 1 black, 1 dark scarlet, 2 scarlet, 1 black, 1 dark scarlet, 2 scarlet, 2 black. *Seventeenth Row*, 2 black, 2 scarlet, 2 light scarlet, 3 scarlet, 1 black, 3 scarlet, 2 black. *Eighteenth Row*, 2 black, 1 scarlet, 3 light scarlet, 2 scarlet, 2 black, 3 scarlet, 2 black. *Nineteenth Row*, 2 black, 4 light scarlet, 1 scarlet, 3 black, 3 scarlet, 2 black. *Twentieth Row*, 10 black, 3 scarlet, 2 black. *Twenty-first Row*, 4 black, 6 light scarlet, 3 scarlet, 2 black. *Twenty-second Row*, 3 black, 7 light scarlet, 2 scarlet, 3 black. *Twenty-third Row*, 2 black, 8 light scarlet, 1 scarlet, 4 black. *Twenty-fourth Row*, 2 black, 3 dark scarlet, 10 black. *Twenty-fifth Row*, 2 black, 3 dark scarlet, 3 black, 4 light scarlet, 1 dark scarlet, 2 black. *Twenty-sixth Row*, 2 black, 2 dark scarlet, 1 scarlet, 2 black, 4 light scarlet, 2 dark scarlet, 2 black. *Twenty-seventh Row*, 2 black, 1 dark scarlet, 2 scarlet, 1 black, 4 light scarlet, 3 dark scarlet, 2 black; then repeat as from the thirteenth row.

In this manner a corner may be turned from any Berlin pattern: those with the

fewest colours are the most desirable for this purpose. As a general rule, the border should be worked first, as the middle can afterwards be fitted to the border to avoid an awkward join in the latter, which would probably occur if the border had to be accommodated to the exact size of the centre. A large needle should be used for this purpose. Scarlet and claret are very pretty worked in this style for the border, the centre being white.

A CAP IN CHENILLE.

Having begun at the top with a chain of eight stitches, join the ends and work in rows round and round until it be the requisite size. In doing this, a sufficient number of stitches must be increased in each row to keep your work flat. The sides may then be worked in open crochet, between each two rows of which, a few plain lines of blue and black may be introduced. Dark colours are the best, mixed with gold.

A SOFA PILLOW IN PLAIN AND TREBLE OPEN
CROCHET.

Begin with a chain of one hundred and eighty stitches in black. Crochet a shaded stripe, composed of five rows, with three well contrasted shades of carnation, commencing with the darkest shade, leaving the lightest to form the centre. After this, another black row, then work a stripe of treble open crochet, which shall consist of six rows, namely—green, carnation, stone, yellow, lilac, and another of green. Work another black row; make a stripe resembling the first in different shades of stone—a black row again. Work a second stripe of treble open crochet, then a black row, and follow this with another shaded stripe of lilac. Another black row. Another stripe of treble open crochet. Again a black row. Now work a fourth shaded stripe in yellows, and add another black row: then a stripe of treble open crochet again, and repeat the black row and the shaded carnation stripe you began with. To complete the pillow, reverse the arrangement of the coloured stripes. Double German wool or super fleecy may be used in working this pillow.

A CRADLE QUILT.

Chiné wools would be found well adapted to the working of this pattern. Make the chain and first row black. The second row, alternate stitches of black and blue Chiné wool. The ground of the first stripe to be in blue Chiné wool, with the pattern in white. Let the dividing line be black. The ground of the next stripe may be worked in scarlet or crimson Chiné wool, with the pattern in white, except the centre line, which is better black.

A CROCHET SILK BAG WITH STAR-SHAPED
BOTTOM.

Having made a chain of ten stitches, in the colour selected, unite the two ends, and work a plain row all round. To keep the circle flat, let every other stitch in the next row be made a seam stitch; to do which, pass the needle under both loops instead of one, and make two stitches in the same place, every alternate stitch being a plain one. In the following row make the seam-

stitch in the same place, leaving two plain stitches between each instead of one. Let this circle be repeated twenty times, always taking care to keep the seam-stitch in the same place, increasing by degrees the number of plain stitches, when a moderate sized circle will be formed. After which continue the rows without widening until the bag is as large as desired—the first five rows of the circle should be in black, the other rows should be in three good shades of scarlet, five of each. Stripes of shaded silk, interspersed with a few rows of plain colours, to form a good contrast, will be found to look extremely elegant. Beads may be introduced in this bag upon the plain colours, as in the Illustration after p. 66.

A CROCHET BAG WITH BEADS.

Form your star-bottom, as in the previous instance, and crochet round it, on a dark ground, one of the patterns in steel or gold beads. Work four plain rows in another colour, and repeat the first coloured stripe with beads. Work another four rows of the second colour in a lighter shade,

and repeat the first and second colour stripes, alternately, until the bag be completed, making each successive stripe lighter than the preceding one. It will increase the effect when working stripes to vary the straight line, by crocheting two stitches of each colour to form the dividing line.

ANOTHER BAG WITH BEADS.

Make your star-bottom as before, and, instead of stripes, crochet round it upon a suitable ground one of the above patterns in beads. Finish the pattern within six rows of the top, and work two or three plain rows, when the remainder may consist of beads to form a border, working a bead upon every other stitch.

A STAR BOTTOM FOR A BAG WITH BEADS.

Commence with a chain of eight stitches, then unite both ends together with the crochet, and work a plain row all round. Make every alternate stitch in the next row a seam-stitch, which is formed by inserting the hook under both loops instead of one, and making two stitches, in order

to increase one. Every other stitch should be plain crochet, and a bead worked upon it. It is necessary to observe that the seam stitches are worked one above the other. In the second row, there will be two plain stitches instead of one, and the number will increase till the circle is completed. In the first nine rows work a bead upon every plain stitch, after which crochet nine more rows, omitting one bead in each division of the tenth row, two in each of the eleventh, three in each of the twelfth, and so on till at length no beads will be left, but the star will be formed. After this crochet a few plain rows, still adding the seam stitch.

A CROCHET SILK CAP.

Form a chain of eight stitches, join the ends, and crochet one plain row. On the second row make every alternate stitch a seam stitch. You must continue increasing until the circle measures from six to seven inches across. Crochet round this in plain rows until the cap be of the required depth. Should it not be sufficiently large,

increase a stitch. Finish the cap with a silk lining and gold braid.

A PLAIN CROCHET PURSE.

Provide yourself with the required quantity (according to the size of your purse) of middling sized netting silk, and after making a chain of one hundred-and-twenty stitches, crochet two plain rows in the same colour. Then a stripe of six rows in shaded silk. Repeat these stripes as often as requisite, crochet up the side, and draw up the ends.

A VERY HANDSOME PURSE.

Commence with a chain in rich green silk of eight stitches, join both ends, crochet one plain row, increase (that is by working two stitches into one) every other one. Continue the increase in each row till you have a circle of ninety stitches. Then crochet two plain rows (not increasing any), next work a row of two stitches of silk, and two of gold thread alternately, next row all gold,

the following rows two green and two gold, then work two rows of light cherry colour. Next commence a pretty pattern in moderate size steel beads of about fourteen or fifteen rows deep. Repeat two plain rows in cherry colour. Repeat the pattern of gold and green as before, then two rows of green, one of gold, three rows of green, then commence the centre by doing one stitch, make a stitch, by drawing the silk through the loop already on your needle, slip the bead down, miss a stitch, which makes it equal. Repeat to the end of the row. In the next row the stitch you crochet must be over the stitch you made in the preceding row. Turn the back row, having no beads, work about twenty-eight rows and then reverse the pattern. No. 1 gold thread, and the third-sized netting silk should be used.

AN EASY PURSE FOR BEGINNERS.

Make a chain of 140 stitches, crochet backwards and forwards (with rather a large hook) about five rows, with a dark blue silk, then two

rows of gold thread or twist, then repeat the plain rows of the dark blue silk, crochet it up, leaving sufficient space for the opening.

A SHORT CROCHET PURSE.

Begin with a foundation of twelve stitches, and having joined both ends, work round and round, increasing with dividing lines until you have a flat circle about two inches across. Crochet plain rows on this until the purse is of sufficient length, when you must divide it exactly, and work each side backwards and forwards till you have a sufficient number of rows for the depth of the purse bars. A moderate sized purse will take from about one hundred to one hundred and thirty stitches.

A SHORT CROCHET PURSE WITH BEADS.

Make your chain of one hundred and ten stitches, and work four rows with steel beads for the first stripe of the pattern, supposing it to be in stripes. Having done this, crochet three plain

rows with some good contrasting colour, and in the next row begin the second stripe with gold beads. Crochet another plain row of the second colour. Let the third stripe be the same colour you commenced with, and work the pattern in steel and gold beads. Work the fourth stripe in the second colour, and the pattern in steel beads, with a plain row of the second colour at top and bottom. After this begin again with the first colour, and having formed the four rows of the pattern with gold beads, conclude with fifteen plain rows of your first colour.

A PLAIN OPEN CROCHET PURSE.

Form a chain of one hundred and forty stitches, to the last stitch of which crochet a short chain of five stitches. The last stitch of this latter must then be crocheted to the fifth stitch of the main chain. This should be repeated all along the foundation, and the row be returned in the same manner by linking every fifth stitch to the centre stitch of each loop of the last row. Continue the same process throughout

the purse, using what colours you please until the purse is the size required.

AN ELEGANT CROCHET PURSE WITH STEEL BEADS.

First work a row of open crochet the length of the purse in the colour selected, and crochet the next row plain in alternate stitches of a different colour. You may then work your pattern in steel beads on the second colour ground, and after that four rows of open crochet in the colour commenced with. The pattern and open crochet must be repeated alternately. The top and bottom should be worked with a few plain stitches.

CROCHET WATCH GUARD.

Commence with a chain of six stitches, join it, and then plain crochet round and round until you have it a sufficient length ; use second size dark brown silk.

A SQUARE WATCH GUARD.

Commence in Union Cord with four stitches, crochet round and round—be particular not to twist it.

It is unnecessary to multiply further the number of examples in this branch of our subject. Enough has been said to give as good an idea of the mode of working Crochet as it is possible to do, by merely verbal description.

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KNITTING.

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KNITTING.



LESS attractive, perhaps, but certainly not less useful than the art which has now been described, is the sister art of KNITTING. Living as we do in an age which politicians frequently describe as *utilitarian*, and which is indeed marked by an increasing regard to utility in the selection of amusing occupations, it is perhaps quite unnecessary to apologize for having devoted a considerable number of these pages to this really useful kind of work. Many ladies have asserted

that Knitting is, more than any other sort of manual occupation in which a lady can engage, fitted to give the mind occupation enough to beguile it of its cares, without producing the fatigue which results from other pursuits.

It is certainly a great recommendation of this valuable Art, that it does not require the same perfection of sight and delicacy of handling, the same study and attention, as are required by the various kinds of embroidery. It may be resorted to when indisposition unfits the most skilful embroiderer to continue her task, and when the want of occupation would produce a fit of *ennui*; it may accompany the perusal of an interesting

volume; it may be, as indeed it often is, used when advancing years remove the power of more skilful labour, and when habits of activity would render inaction really painful. Friendship, and filial love, will always accept with delight the various produce of the knitting kneedle, as mementos at once of the skill which wrought, and the affection that gave them.

The Authoress hopes she will not be understood as implying that the Art of Knitting is suited only to the invalid or the aged, or that it will prematurely introduce the industrious lady into the latter class. It is a pursuit which is recommended by its adaptation to all

ages, and all states, from the beautiful Royal young Lady who was its early patron, and indeed is said to have been its inventor, down to the enthusiastic knitting housewife who plies her needles in the wilds of Connemara.

It is unnecessary to enter more minutely into the history of Knitting, which may be gathered from various sources, and must, indeed, be very generally known. The main object of this little Volume is to make it a practical companion to the Work-Table; and in furtherance of that view, we wish to give as many examples as our limits will permit. We shall therefore proceed at once to explain the meaning of the different terms employed in Knitting.

DEFINITION OF TERMS EMPLOYED IN
KNITTING.

To form the Foundation for Knitting,
usually called

CASTING ON,

Put the material twice round the thumb of the left hand, then place the knitting pin under the lowest of the two loops on the thumb, and knit it off, passing it over the other loop and drawing both off the thumb. The first stitch is thus formed on the needle, and the other stitches in the same way.

CASTING OFF, OR FINISHING.

Knit two stitches and form them into one, by drawing the first over the second, and so continue to the last stitch ; draw the material through it, and tie a knot.

CASTING OVER.

Turn the material you are using round the needle.

NARROWING

is knitting two stitches into one.

WIDENING.

This is done either by splitting the material so as to form two stitches into one, or in fancy-patterns, by throwing the material round the needle, as described above in casting over.

TO FORM THE SEAM-STITCH.

Bring the material to the front of the needle, and put the needle into the next stitch, downwards; knit the stitch, and turn the material back again.

RIB-KNITTING

is to knit two stitches, and pearl two, or to knit two rows, and pearl two.

TO BRING THE MATERIAL FORWARD
is bringing it to the front of the needle.

PEARLING.

This is done exactly as described in the seam-stitch above.

A SLIP-STITCH

is passing a stitch from one needle to the other without knitting it.

A LOOP-STITCH

is formed by bringing the material to the front of the needle, and dropping it in the next row.

TAKING UNDER

is putting the needle at the back of the stitch in a downward direction.

EXAMPLES.**A SCARF, SHAWL, OR CRADLE QUILT.**

Cast on any number of stitches with three-thread fleecy, using No. 16 needles. First row, make one ; knit two together alternately till you

have finished the row ; then proceed to the next, which is worked in the same manner, each successive row being but a repetition of the preceding one. You may introduce as many colours as fancy may direct, by working in stripes. The same stitch is well adapted for a purse if knitted with silk.

A COMFORTER.

On a middling sized pin cast on thirty-six stitches, and in knitting carry your material twice round the pin for every stitch. The comforter is to be done in double knitting, and if desired may have a fringe and border at the end.

ANOTHER COMFORTER.

Cast on thirty stitches, and knit plain sixty ribs, backwards and forwards : after that take twenty-two stitches from the middle of the side, and twenty-one will be found left from each end. Having done this, form a chest-piece, by knitting twenty-two ribs as before, and fasten off. You

have now merely to sew up the end, and your work is completed.

A KNITTED PURSE.

Begin by casting on any number of stitches that can be counted in threes, and use No. 19 needles. For the first row, bring the silk forward, and slip one, then knit two, passing the slip-stitch over them. Continue this process to the end of the row. The second row should be plain knitting. In the third row knit two before the pattern is commenced, to bring the holes on the bias. Repeat the same—the back rows always plain.

HERRINGBONE PURSE.

In this case the number of stitches must be counted in fours, and No. 18 needles used. In the first row bring the material forward and slip one, then knit one and pass the slip-stitch over it. After this knit one again, and bring the silk (which should be second sized) forward, then pearl one, and continue to the end of the row. The second, and every succeeding row, is worked the same.

OPEN STITCH PURSE WITH BEADS.

Use No. 18 needles, and middle-sized silk, cast on seventy stitches, then for the first row knit one, bring the silk forward, and knit two together. The silk must now be brought forward again, and a bead threaded, placing it behind the needle. Having done that, knit two together, and repeat the process till the row is finished, placing a bead every other pattern. The second row must be the same as the first, leaving out the beads; and for the third knit one, bring the silk forward, pass on a bead, and continue as in the first row.

CHECKED PATTERNS FOR MATS, CHILDREN'S
SOCKS, D'OYLEYS, &c.

After casting on any number of stitches that can be counted in eights, pearl four and knit four for the four first rows, and knit four and pearl four for the four succeeding ones. The fineness or coarseness of your material depends upon the article you wish to make.

A NIGHT CAP.

Five No. 16 needles will be necessary for this. You must then take four of them and cast two stitches on each. Knit two plain stitches into each of these for the first round. The second round, widen once upon each needle. For the third the centre stitch on each needle must be *pearled*; and widen on each side of it every other round until you find the cap wide enough. After that, as many rounds must be knitted plain as will make the cap about fourteen inches long. This half can then be repeated, if a double nightcap be wished, by decreasing at the other end in the same proportion as increased in the first instance; or may be finished by ribbing six rounds to make it set close.

STITCH OF BRIOCHE OR MOORISH CUSHION.

Bring the wool forward, slip a stitch, knit a stitch (by this you increase one), again bring the wool forward, slip a stitch, knit a stitch, repeat these to the end of the row: this is the *first* row, after casting on the number of stitches you

require. The next row, and every following row, thus:—bring the wool forward, slip one stitch, then knit the loop made last row with the next stitch, bring the wool forward again, slip one stitch, and knit the loop and next stitch together; repeat these stitches to the end of the row.

I have cast on sixty-six stitches, but these may be more or less as you like the size of the cushion. I always *knit plain* the *first* three and the *last* three stitches, this also is optional. Knit from the bottom to the top and back again the first rows, then knit to within seven stitches of the top, (that is, leave the four double and the three plain stitches unknitted) and back; then knit and leave six double stitches unknitted, and back; and so on till you have only twenty double stitches and the three plain at the bottom left; then fasten on the next colour, and so on to the end. Twelve gores are wanted of different colours, besides the grounding between each gore.

RAISED KNITTING.

To accomplish this, use two No. 18 needles, and one No. 12; and having cast on as many

stitches as you require, so that the number be equal, begin the first row with the small needle : first make one stitch, then knit two in one. The second row should consist of plain knitting with the large needle, and the third row the same with the small needle. Let the fourth row be pearl knitting with the small needle. Commence again as in the fourth row, and continue the pattern as before. This style of knitting may be employed in making various articles, and is especially suitable for muffs.

BONNET CAP.

Having cast on ninety-four stitches in white German wool for the border, with No. 12 needles, knit the first two rows plain, and for the third row bring the wool forward, and knit two together. The three next rows should be plain knitting in blue; and in the seventh row bring the wool forward, and knit two together. Then knit twenty-four rows, and finish with two plain rows to correspond with the commencement. This forms a piece to go over the head. Next commence the band for the back, by casting on forty-

four stitches. Knit four plain rows. The fifth row, bring the wool forward, knit two together, finish with four plain rows. This must then be sewn to the front piece. A ribbon must be run through it, to make it fit the head.

A SABLE MUFF.

Use No. 6 needles, and four-thread fleecy. Cast on 84 stitches. Three good shades of brown, as nearly resembling sable as possible, should be used. Knit first three rows plain with the dark shade, next row with second shade; knit one stitch, bring the wool forward, knit two together. Insert the needle downwards at the back, then bring the wool forward, and knit two together as before. Continue these two last stitches to the end of the row. Knit three plain rows again, and another row same as the fourth; repeat this till the Muff is of the length desired, knitting an equal number of rows with each colour. It should then be filled with wool and lined with silk, and may be finished with cords and tassels at the ends. This pattern looks

equally well knitted in stone colours to imitate Squirrel fur. Any other fancy-stitch may be introduced.

KNITTED MAT.

Use No. 11 needles, cast on sixty-six stitches in fine cotton cord, and knit two plain rows. You must then cut some coarse fleecy into short pieces of about three inches long, and begin the second row by knitting two: lay a piece of fleecy between the needles, and knit a stitch; pass the other end of the fleecy forward between the needles, and knit one again. Continue this throughout. Every alternate row should be in plain knitting, and for the fourth row same as at first.

A SCARF.

After casting on ninety stitches with German wool, and No. 13 needles, bring the wool forward and slip a stitch, then knit one, and bring the slip-stitch over it, knit one again, and pearl one. Continue to the end of the row, and work all the following rows in the same manner.

BRIOCKE.

This handsome cushion is composed of sixteen narrow, and as many broad stripes, the latter decreasing gradually as they near the top or centre. You can make it either of four-thread fleecy, or double German wool, and with No. 6 ivory or wooden pins. The stitch is worked by bringing the material forward, slipping one, and then knitting two together. Begin by casting on ninety stitches in black or dark claret, knit two turns, then two turns in gold colour, and two again in black : this finishes the narrow stripe. Work the coloured stripe by bringing the material forward, knitting two stitches together twice, and turning ; then knit these two and two more of the black, and turn ; repeat this, taking every time two additional stitches, until you come to within two stitches of the top, and then turn. The wool will now be found at the bottom of the stripe, which is the widest part. You must then begin another narrow stripe in black, as before, knitting the two black stitches at the top ; and so continue till the whole is finished. When you have finished the last wide or conical stripe, you must knit it to the first narrow stripe.

SHETLAND SQUARE SHAWL.

You will require 5 needles, very long, No. 2 or 3, and 2-thread fine fleecy. Cast on five stitches on each of four needles ; add one stitch at the beginning and one stitch at the end of each needle every alternate round, *ribbing the centre stitch always*, till you have eleven stitches on each ; now knit the first stitch, cast over and knit one stitch, repeat this, knit two stitches together, rib the centre stitch, knit two stitches together, knit one stitch and cast over, knit one stitch and cast over, knit the last stitch ; repeat this on each of the other needles ; knit the two next rounds plain, but remember to add one stitch at the beginning and end of each needle, and to rib the centre stitch of each round ; these two rounds thus increased will give you seventeen stitches on each needle.

Now knit the first stitch, cast over and knit one stitch, repeat this twice, then knit two together, knit two together, rib the centre and knit two together, knit two together, knit one and cast over, repeat this twice, knit the last stitch ; repeat all this on the other three needles ; the next round

add on the first and last stitch of each needle ; the rest plain, except the ribbed centre stitch ; knit another round plain, still ribbing the centre stitch ; you will have now twenty-one stitches on each needle.

Now knit one, cast over and knit one, repeat this twice, cast over and knit two together, knit two together, knit two together, rib the centre stitch, and do the last ten stitches the same as the first ; repeat this on the other three needles ; knit the next two rounds plain, remembering to add on the first and last stitches as before, and to rib the centre stitch ; these two rounds will give you twenty-seven stitches on each needle.

You have now the number of stitches required for each pattern,—namely, *twenty-five*, and *two over* ; and as these two stitches must be regularly increased by adding one stitch at the beginning and one at the end of each needle every alternate round, in order to produce and enlarge the shape (square) of your work, you will have to count the stitches for your pattern from the centre stitch, *twelve on each side of it*, which in this stage of

your work leaves you a spare stitch at each end of each needle. Proceed with the twenty-five centre stitches thus:—after adding on the first spare stitch, cast over, knit one stitch four times, knit two together four times, rib the centre stitch, knit two together four times, then knit one and cast over four times, and add one on the last spare stitch; the next two rounds to be plain knitted, adding and ribbing as before.

You will perceive that the pattern consists of twenty-five stitches, knitted as above, and two plain rounds, and that it is to form the square that you have to add as directed; you must therefore always calculate your twenty-five stitches in the centre of each needle; and when, by adding on the plain rounds, you have made five additional stitches on each side of your twenty-five pattern stitches, you must begin to form another pattern at each end of your needles: do this always on the same round (the third) that you work the pattern in the centre, and remember to rib a centre stitch in each added pattern; you must go on thus to any size you like. As this is a square Shawl, it requires to be

at least a yard and three quarters, and *should be finished with a fringe or scalloped edge, as preferred.*

RUFF FOR THE NECK.

Fine super fleecy or double German wool. Cast on fifty stitches with No. 11 needles, knit five plain rows, then a row of holes for ribbon or cord; then knit five plain rows, change to No. 3 or 2 needles, and knit twenty rows of the following pattern: cast over, knit one stitch, cast over, knit two stitches together, knit two stitches together; repeat these five stitches to the end, and rib the back row, cast off, take up fifty loops on the opposite side, knit just such another piece and cast off, sew these down at the edge of the part knitted with No. 11 needles, and run a ribbon or cord through the holes in the centre. When the ruff requires cleaning, if you draw out the thread which confines these pieces, it will wash well and look quite like new.

Any light open pattern may be substituted for the above if preferred; but this is a very pretty one, and quickly done.

SHETLAND SCARF.

Two-thread fleecy. Needles No. 2. Cast on 147 stitches thus : forty-two on each of three needles, and twenty-one on a fourth needle ; you must have another needle to work with—five needles in all.

Knit three or four plain rounds, then first round thus—knit five stitches, knit two together, knit one, cast over, knit two, knit two together, knit three, knit two together, knit one, cast over, knit one, cast over, knit two ; repeat these twenty-one stitches all round, then knit a plain round.

Second round thus—knit two together, knit one, knit two together, knit one, cast over, knit three, cast over, knit one, knit two together, knit one, knit two together, knit one, cast over, knit three, cast over, knit two ; repeat all round, and then knit a plain round.

Third round thus—slip one, knit two together, pull the slipped stitch over them, knit one, cast over, knit five, cast over, knit one, slip one, knit two together, pull the slipped-stitch over them, knit one, cast over, knit five, cast over, knit two ; repeat all round, and then knit a plain round.

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Fourth round thus—knit two, cast over, knit one, cast over, knit one, knit two together, knit three, knit two together, knit one, cast over, knit one, cast over, knit one, knit two together, knit three, knit two together; repeat this all round, and knit a plain round.

Fifth round thus—knit two, cast over, knit three, cast over, knit one, knit two together, knit one, knit two together, knit one, cast over, knit three, cast over, knit one, knit two together, knit one, knit two together; repeat this all round, and knit a plain round.

Sixth round thus—knit two, cast over, knit five, cast over, knit one, slip one, knit two together and pull the slipped one over them; knit one, cast over, knit five, cast over, knit one, slip one, knit two together, pull the slipped one over them; repeat all round, and knit a plain round, and begin again at the first round.

Each pattern requires twenty-one stitches. therefore, if you require your scarf to be *wider*, you must add one or more patterns according to the width wanted; if you wish it *narrower* than the number of stitches here named,

(one hundred and forty-seven,) you must decrease twenty-one or forty-two, as you like. A Scarf of this width (one hundred and forty-seven stitches) should be at least a yard and half long; and this width would answer very well for a scarf two yards in length. The pattern is very beautiful, and not common.

OPERA CAP.

Fine fleecy or double German wool, No. 6 ivory needles, and *very fine* steel ones. Cast on the *fine steel* needle, twenty-four stitches in *white* wool, knit and rib alternately ten rows; then take No. 6 needles and *blue* wool, and knit one plain row; then bring your wool before your needle, slip one stitch, knit two, pull the slipped one over them, cast over and knit three stitches; repeat these six stitches to the end of the row, rib the back row. Bring your wool forward, knit two together, cast over again and knit two together, knit two, repeat to the end, rib the back row. Bring your wool forward, knit three, slip one, knit two together, pull the slipped one over them; repeat to the end of the row, rib the back row. Repeat these six rows twice, that is three times in all,

giving you eighteen rows besides the one plain row at the beginning; then do a stripe of white on the fine needles as above, &c. and another nineteen rows of the fancy stitch; repeat these two pieces on the two different sized needles till you have *five* of the white and *six* of the blue, cast off. Then with the *white* wool and the *large* needles take up one hundred loops on one side of the piece just done, so that it may roll inwards to the face; knit five rows alternately plain and ribbed; then with the *blue* wool rib two rows, do one row of holes for a cord or ribbon, and two ribbed rows, five rows with the *white* as at first.

Now knit ten patterns, of two rows each, alternately blue and white, of the following fancy stitch:—First row, knit one stitch, knit two together to be taken underneath, and make a stitch by casting the wool quite over your needle; repeat these three stitches to the end of the row. Second row, the back row is always knitted plain. You may substitute any light open stitch for this if you prefer it.

Remember, to form the cap, you must *decrease* two stitches at each end of your needle every row,

both front and back ; this will give you, after doing the ten patterns or twenty rows, only twenty stitches ; these twenty stitches must be knitted backwards and forwards nine times, that is eighteen rows, joining each side as you go on knitting to the sloped sides of the cap ; when you have knitted eighteen rows, which will bring your work even with the sloped sides, cast off.

Now take up the loops from one end of the front piece, all along the back to the other end, and knit a row of holes for the ribbon ; and then knit a short border, or curtain, to fall over ; run in the ribbon or cord, and the cap is complete.

OPERA HOOD.

Two-thread fleecy or double German wool ; No. 3 needles. Cast on ninety stitches, knit twenty-four rows of any light open pattern, such as the following : slip the first stitch, turn the wool quite round the needle so as to bring it before it, then rib two stitches together ; repeat this to the end : the back row is the same. When you have done twenty-four rows, then knit only sixty-six

stitches : in going back leave twenty-four stitches at the other end ; this will give you forty-two stitches, middle stitches, which continue to knit for fifty-six rows. Now knit on to the end of the twenty-fourth stitch first left, and in returning continue the pattern the whole length of your needle, including the other twenty-four stitches ; knit twenty-four rows to make the front of the hood, and cast off loosely ; turn the front back, draw in the edges of the rows of the forty-two stitches for the crown, and run in a ribbon or cord at the back, to draw the hood in to the hinder part of the head.

FRINGE.

This may be made of silk, cotton, or wool, as you choose ; and your needles must be either large or small, according to the material used ; for wool, say one-thread fleecy, you will need No. 6 needles. Cast on ten stitches, knit two stitches, cast over, and knit two stitches together, cast over, knit two together, cast over, knit two together, knit two ; when you have knitted the length you require, cast off four stitches and unravel six to form the fringe.

This fringe looks well knitted in two colours wound together, or in stripes of each colour about three or four inches in length each.

BABIES' HIGH SHOES OR BOOTS.

Fine two-thread fleecy and fine steel needles required. Set on twenty-seven stitches, knit one plain row, add one stitch, and knit seven stitches, turn back to the end; then knit the next row throughout, adding one stitch on the last stitch; knit eight stitches and return; then do the entire back row. Now add regularly one stitch at each end on every *third* row till you have forty-five stitches; now do twenty-two plain rows (that is without any more added stitches); now take on another needle sixteen stitches, and knit twenty-six rows; then decrease every other row to ten stitches, and cast off; do the sixteen stitches at the other end of your work just the same for the other side of your shoe, and cast off.

You may knit the ankle either open with two needles, or raised with four needles, as you prefer; take up twenty loops on each side, which, added

to the thirteen middle stitches, will make fifty-three; rib two rows, then make a row of holes for a ribbon, rib two more rows. Knit the ankle at least four inches high, and add from three to five stitches at various intervals. These shoes, being all white, and high up the leg, are by many preferred to more fanciful ones; they are very warm and light, and wash perhaps better than those with any coloured wool in them.

NECK TIE.

To be knitted in nine shades of German wool; and as its beauty much depends on its lightness, you must use large needles, No. 1—better even than No. 2. Cast on one hundred and ten stitches with the lightest shade, and knit in plain knitting four rows of each shade in succession to the darkest, of which knit six rows; return by four rows to the lightest. One set of these shades will make a pretty size; you may repeat them if you prefer the Neck Tie larger. When done, you must cast off *very loose*, and join the cast-off edge and the cast-on edge together. A shaded Chenille

Tassel for each end of the Neck Tie is required to finish it. This looks very well made in white only, or in white and some pretty colour.

NETTING STIRRUP.

This should be knitted with scarlet worsted, French braid, and No. 12 needles. Cast on eleven stitches, knit three or four plain rows, then slip one stitch; knit one, cast over, knit two together to the last stitch, which knit plain, rib the back rows; repeat these two rows thirty times, then knit three or four plain rows, and cast off. This piece must be stretched and lined with ribbon to match the colour. Sew the ends to a thin piece of wood of the width of the knitting, and about three and half inches long; this piece of wood must be covered with ribbon. Now you must cast on three stitches, and knit every row plain till you have made about a yard in length, of which you must sew the two ends to the top of the stirrup.

SOFA PILLOW TIDY, OR ANTI-MACASSAR.

You will require three knitting needles—one pair No. 11, and one needle No. 3, and use knitting

cotton No. 4. Cast on 110 stitches on No. 11 needles, knit three plain rows, then rib one row, Second row—cast the cotton over, and knit two stitches together to the end. Rib the third row. Fourth row—knit plain with the No. 3 needle, passing the cotton twice over it every stitch. These four rows must be repeated till you have knitted a square. Cast off; trim it round with a fringe.

FANCY OR NERVOUS D'OYLEY.

To be done in fine German wool, with No. 18 needles. Cast on twenty-two stitches, and knit one plain row, then the following fancy stitch throughout. Bring your wool before your needle, slip one stitch, and knit one stitch. The shape of this D'Oyley, which is round, is produced by gradually decreasing from the top by two stitches at a time, till you have only the two plain stitches left to knit; then do the entire row of twenty-two stitches for one row, and decrease again. So on, thus forming these stripes or vandykes, till you have made a round piece pointed at the top; then cast off by joining the first and last edges together.

This pattern D'Oyley may be varied almost endlessly by introducing any number of colours, or by knitting it in shades. It must have a narrow fringe: white is generally preferred for this.

These D'Oyleys are much used on highly polished tables, placed underneath flower vases, &c., and they are valuable to invalids to save noise.

DESSEET D'OYLEYS.

These are square, and are generally made in fine white cotton, though some persons prefer cotton, or German wool, or fine fleecy, of a bright *claret* colour. Needles, No. 6.

The following pattern requires ten stitches, therefore you must calculate the number of stitches in determining the size of your D'Oyley. Fifty stitches will make a pretty useful size: if you wish it larger, add ten stitches; less would spoil the pattern, which consists of the following two rows only, is very simple, easily done, and looks remarkably well for this purpose. First row thus:—knit one stitch, cast over, knit three stitches, slip one, knit two stitches together, and pull the slipped one over them, knit three and cast over:

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these are repeated to the end of the row. Second or back row is to be knitted plain.

FANCY CUFF.

You will require four needles of No. 18, and fine German wool. The pattern includes sixteen stitches, therefore you must cast on thirty-two on each of two needles, and sixteen more on the third needle, and proceed thus—a new and pretty stitch: First round, cast your wool over, knit two together, knit two together twice, cast over, knit one stitch; repeat this twice more, then cast over and knit two together, knit two together, knit one, cast over, knit two together; this forms the pattern, and must be repeated to the end of the round. Second and third rounds to be knitted plain. Begin again as at the first, by casting over and knitting two stitches together, &c. &c. These three rounds are to be repeated till the cuff is as deep as you wish, then cast off; or it is an improvement perhaps to knit ten or twelve rounds plain on *rather* larger needles, to turn up, forming a roll at the hand; and if you like, you may take up the loops of the cast-on edge, and knit a similar piece.

BABY'S HAT.

Four needles are wanted, No. 17, and fine German wool. Cast on three stitches on each of three needles, and knit three rounds; increase one stitch at the back of every stitch in the next round; rib two rounds; increase again one stitch at the back of every stitch the next round, and knit one round plain, and rib two rounds; the next round you are to add three stitches on each needle; the following round plain; rib two rounds; after this you are to knit and rib alternate rounds, increasing three stitches on each needle of the first plain knitted round till you have seven ribs or welts; then knit and rib two rounds alternately, without any increase, till you have fifteen ribs or welts; in the next round, increase five stitches on each needle, and knit one plain round. Go on knitting and ribbing thus, adding five stitches on each needle in the first knitted round, till you have made the brim or verge of your hat as broad as you like—about eleven or thirteen welts will look well—and cast off. This must be made pretty stiff, and dried on a shape: you can trim the hat with

satin ribbon, and net a rosette in German wool and floss silk.

GENTLEMAN'S TRAVELLING CAP.

Four needles No. 6, two-thread fleecy or double German wool. Cast on thirty stitches; rib one row. The second row thus: slip the first stitch, and then take two stitches together to the last stitch, which knit plain. Third row, slip the first stitch, then rib one, and knit the loop which is between this stitch and the next: these two stitches are to be repeated to the end of the row. Knit the fourth row plain. These four rows form the pattern, and are to be repeated thirty times, then cast off. If you prefer the cap in two colours, then you will repeat the pattern fifteen times in each colour.

Now take up sixty loops on one side of the piece just knitted, and repeat the four rows as above till you have knitted them thirteen times—or seven stripes of one colour, and six of the other: cast this off very loosely. This piece forms the front of the cap, and is to turn up. Proceed by taking up sixty loops on the opposite side to the one just done *with three needles*, and repeat

the pattern all round to form the crown; you must decrease one stitch in every fourth stitch on the fourth round—repeat this pattern. In the next or third round you must decrease every other stitch. (Remember, these rounds here referred to mean the whole pattern of four rounds.) In the next round, or last row of the fourth round, thread a rug needle with your wool, pass it through all the stitches, draw them together tightly, and fasten off. Complete the cap with a cord and tassel to match the wool you have knitted with.

FANCY STITCH FOR A SHAWL, &c.

Having cast on any number of stitches which may be counted in threes, bring the wool forward, knit together, taking them at the back, and slip one. Repeat to the end of the row, and work every row the same. Use No. 10 needles.

BROAD VANDYKE BORDER.

To be made on large needles and fine fleecy, if for a Shawl or Scarf; in cotton and smaller

needles for D'Oyleys, &c. Cast on five stitches, knit three plain rows. First front row, knit two stitches, cast over, knit three stitches; back row to be ribbed, excepting the first and last two stitches, which knit plain. Second front row, knit two stitches, cast over, knit one, cast over, knit three. Back row, always as directed above. Third front row, knit two stitches, cast over, knit one; repeat this; cast over, knit two stitches together, knit two. Back row as above. Fourth front row, knit two stitches, cast over, knit one; repeat this; cast over, knit two together twice, knit two stitches. Back row as above. Fifth front row, knit two stitches, cast over, knit one; repeat this; cast over, knit two together three times, knit two stitches. Back row as above. Sixth front row, knit two stitches, cast over, knit one stitch; repeat this; cast over, knit two together four times, knit two stitches. Back row as above. This will give you sixteen stitches, and will be a good width; you may easily increase it to any width you prefer by continuing to add and knit one stitch twice, finishing the row by double stitches, as directed. To make the other half of

the Vandyke, proceed thus :—knit one stitch, knit two together, cast over, knit two together, till you are within three stitches of the end, which always knit plain; you will once or twice have four single stitches left, in which case take the first two together without casting over, and knit the other two plain; continue knitting the front rows as above till you have only five stitches left; then knit three and half rows and begin again. The back rows are to be ribbed as directed throughout the Vandykes, which you may go on producing, by thus increasing and decreasing alternately, to any length you require.

**TRIMMING OR BORDER OF ESCALLOPS FOR THE
ENDS OF A SCARF, &c.**

As the pattern requires twenty-three stitches, you must be careful to cast on as many as will exactly correspond with the width of whatever article you wish to trim; thus, if your Scarf is sixty-nine stitches wide, you must cast on sixty-nine stitches, which will take three patterns; and so on. The pattern of the Escallop is done as follows :—cast on twenty-three stitches, knit two

rows plain. Third row, knit one stitch, rib two stitches together, knit eight stitches, cast over, rib one; cast over, knit eight stitches, rib two together, knit one; you must repeat these to the end of as many twenty-three stitches as your required length gives you; rib a back row, then repeat these two rows three times more, then rib one row, and knit one row; then you are to cast over, knit two stitches together eleven times, and knit one stitch; knit one row, rib two rows, and begin again at the third row, repeating these various rows in succession till your border is as deep as you require it to be; cast off loosely.

FIRST SIZE FOR A BABY'S SHOE.

Use German wool and No. 16 needles. Cast on twenty-four stitches, knit three plain rows, adding one stitch at the end of the third row; knit two more plain rows, adding again at the end of the last row; these five rows form the heel. Now knit nine ridges and cast off fourteen stitches; knit the remaining stitches till you have seven more ridges, then set on fourteen stitches to correspond with those you have just cast off; knit

nine ridges, and then decrease to form the other side of the heel in the same way that you added before, and cast off. Take up fourteen loops on each side, and seven in the centre, all on one needle; knit two plain rows, rib two rows, make one row of holes for a ribbon, knit one plain row, rib one row, knit one row; after this you are to knit nine or ten ridges, according as you wish your shoe more or less high, cast off, sew the two edges together from the top of the ankle to the tie throughout, and put a ribbon in the holes.

**BABY'S BOOT TO LOOK LIKE A SLIPPER AND
STOCKING WHEN ON THE FOOT.**

You will require coloured German wool for the Slipper part, and white for the Stocking. Cast on sixteen stitches, knit sixteen ridges, set on fourteen more stitches on the same needle, thirty stitches on the second needle, and fourteen stitches on a third needle, and knit the sixteen loops on the cast-on side of your knitting; this will give you ninety stitches on all your needles; knit seven ridges, then decrease one stitch at the

end of every row till you have eighty stitches ; now decrease two stitches in the middle row, knitting two plain stitches between ; continue to decrease these two stitches for the heel, and one stitch at the end for the toe, till you have sixty-eight stitches left ; now divide your work into two equal parts, this will give you thirty-four stitches for each of two needles ; join these together and cast them off. This will complete the Slipper : now for the Stocking. Take up sixteen loops for the instep, knit one plain row. (Remember, in knitting this piece, which makes the front or instep, you must, at the end of every row, take up a stitch from the side and knit it with the last stitch of your row.) Rib the back row, taking care to knit the last stitch and a stitch from the side together. The next front row thus :—bring the wool forward and knit two stitches together to the end ; rib the back row ; these two rows are to be repeated till you have fourteen rows of holes, remembering always to knit a side stitch with the last stitch of each row. After having thus knitted the front, take up twenty-two loops on each side of the centre piece just knitted, and continue

knitting all these stitches together till you have made the ankle as high as you like. You may knit this in the same pattern as the instep; or, after having knit a row of holes for a ribbon, you may knit the ankle in plain knitting, or thus:—three stitches plain and three stitches ribbed, changing one stitch every other row. Perhaps the holes continued like the instep look best. Make a little rosette of the same ribbon you run into the holes at the ankle, and sew it in the front of the shoe.

KNEE CAPS—A LARGE SIZE.

Three or four thread fleecy; needles, No. 11. Set on two stitches, knit them, add one stitch at one end of every row to tenth stitch, one plain row; now add one stitch on the other end of every other row to twenty-first stitch, then add one stitch on the seventh stitch from each end every other row to forty-first stitch; do the back row, then add one stitch on the seventh as before, on the broad side only, every other row to forty-sixth stitch; do twenty-four plain rows, then decrease in the same way and same proportions as you have

just added, till you have only two *stitches left*; take up seventy-four loops on the broad side, and rib a piece (having joined your work with four needles) as deep as you like, not less than two inches; take up about sixty-four loops the other side, and rib it the same, but not quite so deep. These knee caps, with leggings attached to them, are useful for delicate persons who suffer from cold knees and legs. They are also worn (knitted in coarse cotton) by gentlemen who ride much on horseback.

SIBERIAN BODDICE.

Three or four thread fleecy, No. 10 needles. Set on seventy-five stitches, knit one row plain. Second row, knit two stitches, cast over, knit two together, repeat these two last stitches to the end of the row. Third row, knit plain. Fourth row, knit four stitches plain, then double knitting to the end of the row, except the last four, which knit plain. Knit sixty-three more rows like the last. The next row thus—take a third pin, because you will only have to knit a portion of the row; with this third pin then knit to within nine

stitches of the centre, and cast off eighteen in the centre, this will give you twenty-five stitches on each needle; knit thirty-six rows on one of the needles, keeping the four stitches plain as before, and making one plain stitch at the other end—this part for the shoulder-piece; on the next row cast on twenty more stitches on the side where you have only one plain stitch, and knit the forty-five stitches now on your needle in double knitting, excepting your plain stitches at each end: sixty-eight more rows the same as the last will complete this part with three plain rows, and casting off: this forms half the front. Knit on the other needle in the same way for the other half front. Take up the stitches all round the neck, and knit two plain rows; make a row of holes, two more plain rows, and cast off.

COMFORTER.

Three-thread fleecy on needles No. 9 or 10. Set on thirty-four stitches; do about ninety-nine rows of any pattern you like (feather stitch, double or single leaf pattern looks well), then decrease one stitch at each end, and four plain rows

to a point. Take up the thirty-four loops you began with, and knit just such another piece; then take up the loops from one point to the other point all along one side, knit them and add one stitch after every two stitches; do another plain row, then do eleven rows in some pretty stitch (brace stitch looks well), and cast off; take up the loops on the other side and do the same, add a narrow fringe for about a quarter of a yard deep round each end.

DOUBLE LEAF PATTERN.

Every pattern takes fourteen stitches.

First row, rib two, knit one, knit two together, rib four, knit two, rib two, cast over, knit one, cast over, *repeat to the end of the row*. Second row, rib three, knit two, rib two, knit three, rib two together, rib one, knit two, *repeat, &c.* Third row, rib two, knit one, knit two together, rib two, knit two, rib two, knit one, cast over, knit one, cast over, knit one, *repeat, &c.* Fourth row, rib five, knit two, rib two, knit one, rib two together, rib one, knit two, *repeat, &c.* Fifth row, rib

two, knit one, knit two together, knit two, rib two, knit two, cast over, knit one, cast over, knit two, *repeat, &c.* Sixth row, rib seven, knit two, rib one, rib two together, rib one, knit two, *repeat, &c.* Seventh row, rib two, knit one, knit two together, rib one, knit three, cast over, knit one, cast over, knit three, *repeat, &c.* Eighth row, rib nine, knit two, rib two together, knit two, *repeat, &c.* Ninth row, rib two, cast over one, cast over, rib two, knit one, knit two together, rib one, knit five, *repeat, &c.* Tenth row, rib four, knit one, rib two together, rib one, knit two, rib three, knit two, *repeat, &c.* Eleventh row, rib two, knit one, cast over, knit one, cast over, knit one, rib two, knit one, knit two together, rib one, knit three, *repeat, &c.* Twelfth row, rib two, knit one, rib two together, rib one, knit two, rib five, knit two, *repeat, &c.* Thirteenth row, rib two, knit two, cast over, knit one, cast over, knit two, rib two, knit one, knit two together, knit two, *repeat, &c.* Fourteenth row, rib one, rib two together, rib one, knit two, rib seven, knit two, *repeat, &c.* Fifteenth row, rib two, knit three, cast over, knit one, cast over, knit three, rib two, knit one, knit two

together, *repeat, &c.* Sixteenth row, rib two together, knit two, rib nine, knit, *repeat to the end of the row.*

This pattern is very pretty, if done *round* for bags, purses, &c.; and *open* for comforters or sofa tidies, cushions, covers, &c.

A PRETTY RUFF FOR THE NECK.

If wanted of a middling size, cast on *eighty stitches*, using either fine fleecy or German wool, two colours, or white and blue, &c., and No. 15 or 16 needles. Cast on eighty stitches with the white, do one plain row, then join the coloured wool, and rib and knit, alternately, *seven blue rows*; then with the white rib and knit five rows; doing this will form alternate ridges of blue and white. You must have in the whole seven blue ridges of seven rows each, and six white ridges of five rows each. Draw the stitches together at each end, attaching to each end a cord and tassel, or ribbon, if preferred, to tie the ruff.

LADIES' CARRIAGE BOOTS.

Made with four-thread fleecy, and No. 13 or 14 needles. Set on twenty-seven stitches, add one, and knit eight stitches, back again to the end; return and knit the entire row, adding one at the end, knit back eight stitches and return, then do the whole back row, returning to where you began. Now add one stitch at each end, and two plain rows, till you have thirty-nine stitches; in the next row (a back one) begin the pattern for the centre, taking for this eleven stitches (feather stitch looks well in the middle); go on adding as before at each end, and two plain rows, till you have seventeen stitches each side, which, with the eleven in the centre, will give you forty-five; then do fourteen rows without any more increase: now omit doing double stitches in the feather-stitch centre, these stitches being taken single will give you thirteen stitches instead of eleven; now do fourteen more plain rows; then take off the first seventeen stitches for one side and heel; do twenty-eight plain rows, and then decrease every other row till you have only twelve left: cast off.

•

Do the last seventeen stitches exactly the same for the other side and heel. For the ankle, take up twenty-one loops each side, which, with the thirteen centre stitches, will give you fifty-five; knit the ankle in any stitches you prefer with four needles. Having closed your knitting behind, make the boots as high as you wish, and cast off.

BABIES' BOOTS

are to be made on exactly the same plan and principle, only lessening the number of stitches at the beginning, and in the same proportion in every other part. About twenty-one stitches is a good number to begin with: these take more stitches in proportion, because the wool used, and the needles employed, are all much finer.

RUFF FOR THE NECK—LARGE SIZE.

Done with two-thread fleecy, or double German wool, and No. 11 or 12 needles. Set on fifty-six stitches, do eight rows; add one on every sixth stitch to sixty-seven, and three plain rows; add one on every third stitch to ninety-two, and five plain rows; add one on every sixth stitch to

one hundred and nine stitches, and one plain row ; add one on every sixth to one hundred and thirty stitches, and two plain rows ; now do some fancy stitches (feather-stitches, or German-wire stitches look well) for eighteen rows ; then one plain front row, one row of holes, and one plain row again, and cast off ; do a similar piece, join them together, and run a ribbon through the holes. This is a comfortable ruff, washes well, and looks well for children.

BERLIN BOA.

Set on seventy stitches, they must be cast on nearly one inch apart ; knit and rib, alternately, ten rows, the knitted rows must be taken underneath ; then turn your work, which is done by knitting two rows in succession ; do ten rows as at first, turn again and do ten more, turn again and do ten more, and turn once more and knit and rib ten rows more. Cast off *very* loosely, and draw up the end, to which put a tassel.

This forms a pretty ruff for the neck, setting on only about eighteen stitches, drawing up the end with a cord or ribbon to tie.

BUSTLE.

Four or six-thread fleecy, and No. 10 or 11 needles. Set on eighty stitches, knit and rib alternately nine rows, the last row being knitted; knit the next also, and do another ridge of nine rows; go on doing these ridges till you have a piece as deep as you wish to have the bustle; cast off, do another piece just two ridges less deep than the first, do a third piece one ridge less deep than the last; take up the loops of these three pieces and knit them together; knit two or three plain rows, then a row of holes to run in a ribbon, and knit two or three more plain rows, and cast off.

**DEEP CUFFS TO WEAR OVER THE DRESS FOR
WALKING OUT.**

Two-thread fleecy, No. 9 or 10 needles: four needles are required. Set on forty-eight stitches, rib twelve rows to form a ring at the top, then do three plain knitted rows, one ribbed, one knitted, one row of holes, one plain, one ribbed, and one plain row, then do any fancy stitch you like.

Berlin Wire Stitch looks well done thus : knit one stitch, knit two together, and cast over, the next round plain. After you have done about two inches in length, decrease one stitch every third round till you have only thirty-eight left for the hand, make it as long as you like (not less than a quarter of a yard) then finish with the plain and ribbed rounds, the holes and plain rounds as at first, and rib about twelve rounds to form a ring round the hand ; run a ribbon at each end where you have made the holes.

CHILD'S SPENCER, RATHER LARGE SIZE.

Two or three-thread fleecy, No. 14 needles, or 15. Set on one hundred and forty-one stitches to three plain rows, rib two, make a row of holes, rib two rows, and do another plain row ; then add one stitch on the twentieth stitch from the middle on each side, and three plain rows, till you have increased ten stitches ; then take off on a third needle thirty-four stitches for one side of the back, knit backwards and forwards, leaving two stitches unknitted, every other row twice ; then

decrease one stitch, and knit three plain rows, till you have only twenty-seven stitches; knit twelve plain rows, and decrease again one stitch, and do three plain rows to twenty-three stitches, then decrease and do only two plain rows to twenty-one; then decrease, and do only one plain row to eighteen stitches. This forms one side of the back; do the last thirty-four stitches the same for the other half of the back.

Now you have the middle 95 stitches, do three plain rows, then decrease one stitch at each end, and one plain row to sixty-nine stitches; then take twenty stitches for one shoulder, do six rows plain, then decrease at the neck end, and add at the other end, knitting three plain rows between, about six times; now add only, and do five plain rows; repeat this three times, and cast off. Do the last twenty stitches exactly the same for the other shoulder.

Now you have the twenty-nine middle stitches left on your needle, after joining the shoulder-pieces just done to the back already knitted; you will have the eighteen stitches of each back, the twenty-nine in the middle, and you must take

up the loops all along the top of the shoulder; put all these stitches on one needle and knit two plain rows, rib two, make a row of holes, rib two rows, knit one row, and cast off; run a ribbon in the row of holes at the neck, and also round the waist.

SPENCER SLEEVE.

Set on twenty-four stitches, add one stitch at each end of every row till you have seventy stitches, do twenty-six plain rows; now join with four needles, decrease one stitch in every sixth, which will give you about fifty-four stitches; then rib in twos about two and a half inches long, and add a cuff to turn up round the wrist, of some fancy stitch.

GENTLEMAN'S BOSOM FRIEND.

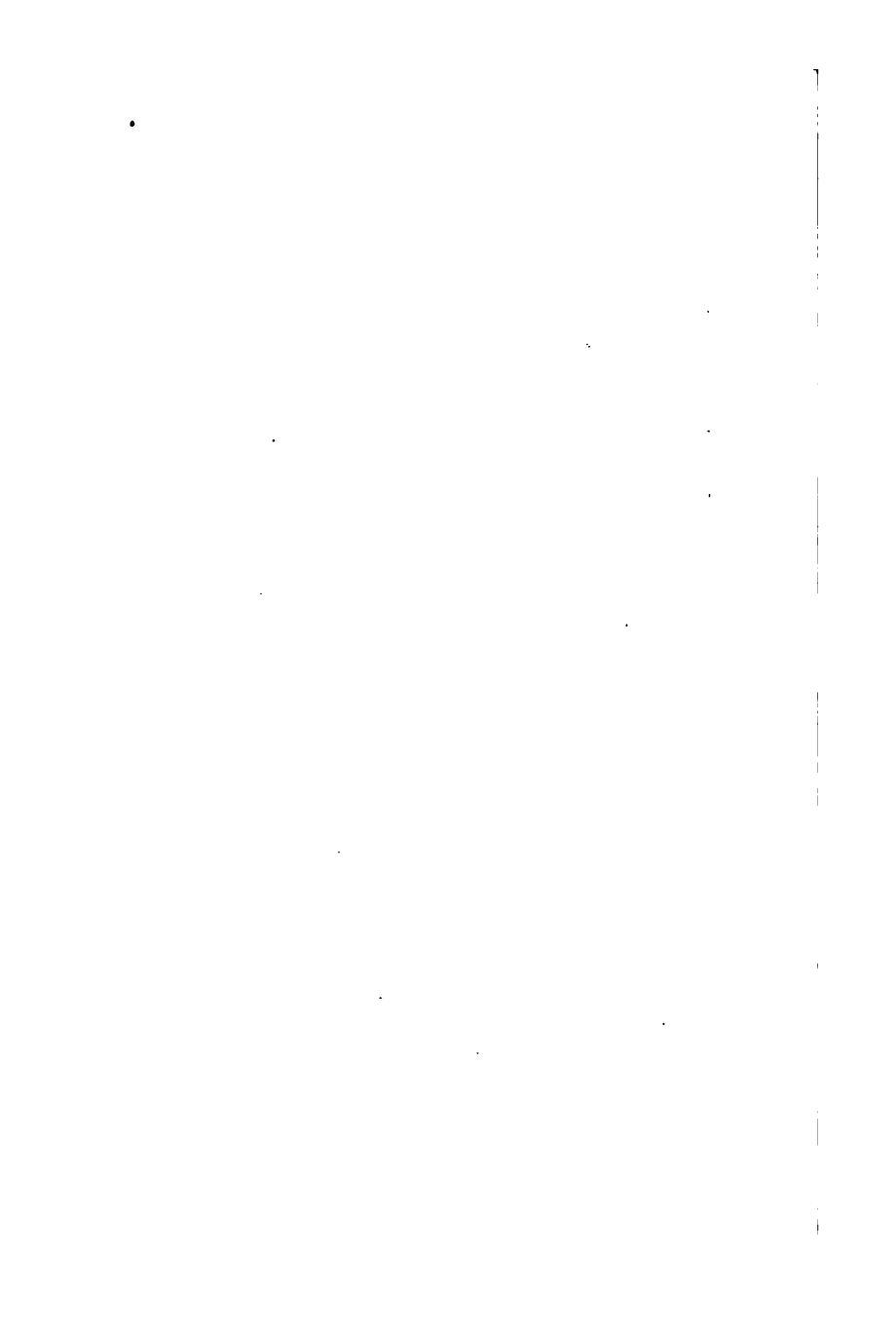
Three or four-thread fleecy, No. 9 needles. Set on one hundred and thirty stitches, knit four plain rows; always knit three or four plain stitches at each end of each row, and knit the others in double knitting; or if this is thought too

thick, knit it in brace-stitch till you have about twelve inches in length; then cast on forty more stitches on one side, and knit the whole in alternate ribbed and plain knitting, two stitches and two stitches for twenty rows; finish with two plain rows, and sew one end of this band to the other: the narrow piece is to go at the back of the neck, and the double knitting is to cover the chest.

N.B. The narrow part being ribbed is very elastic, and will pass easily over the head, and fit pleasantly to the throat.

SHAWL FRINGE.

Hang on fourteen stitches, knit nine plain, put the worsted twice round the pin, pearl two together, hang the fringe on the right hand pin, and put the knitting worsted over it (as it was left in front after pearling, put it back again), knit one, bring the fringe forward, knit again, put the fringe back, then knit the last stitch. In returning knit three, which brings you to the fringe stitch, pearl it, and also the next, slip the worsted off the pin that you put round twice, and knit the remainder.



EMBROIDERY.

EMBROIDERY,

OR as it is more often called Berlin Wool Work, has been brought to such a high state of perfection—the works written upon the subject so numerous—the variety of patterns so great, and so well adapted to every purpose to which it can be applied—that we do not hope here to be able to throw much new light upon the subject. There will be found, however, some new patterns and instructions for kinds of work which, in consequence of

their novelty, elegance, and facility of execution, have to some extent superseded the Berlin prints. The first of these is Coloured Drawings upon Canvas, which answers extremely well for scrolls in a bold character where few colours are introduced, as in the Plate No. XVII. The advantage of them is, that they are quickly done, and with little trouble, as the worker is saved all reference to the paper pattern, and counting the stitches, which to inexperienced hands is difficult and tedious. The next, and certainly one of the best additions to the catalogue of Fancy Works, which serve to charm and amuse the minds of those ladies whose hours must be usefully as well as plea-

santly occupied, and which give the finishing touches to the elegant furniture of their drawing rooms, is the kind of work illustrated in Plate No. XVIII. In this drawing, the coloured stripes represent the cross stitch, and the black stripes the velvet, which is laid on after the stripes of needlework are finished.

The advantage of this style of work is, that it saves about one third of the labour required by the ordinary patterns, while the effect produced is much more beautiful, as it throws up the needle work better than the usual ground.

We shall now proceed to what may be technically termed the Business of the Art,

and hope by a careful analysis of the various Stitches, to render them easily practicable to the least experienced.

1. TENT STITCH.

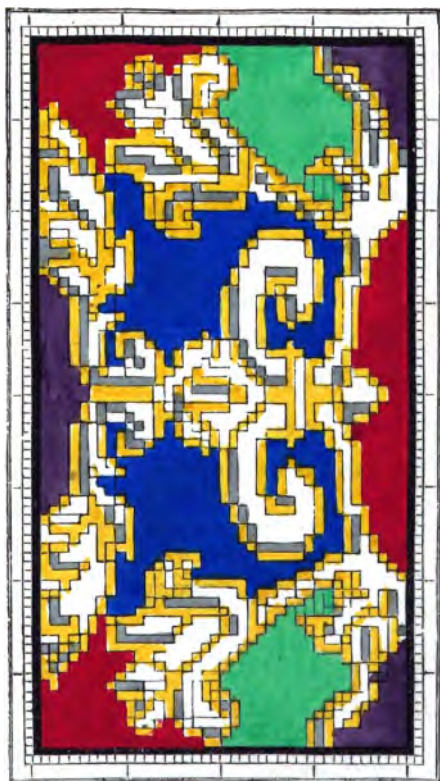


This is worked by passing the wool over one thread the cross way, and should be done in a frame. In grounding, perform the work the bias way of the canvas, and work from left to right.

Plate XVII.

The accompanying pattern is scarcely sufficient to give an idea of this beau-

Plate XVII.

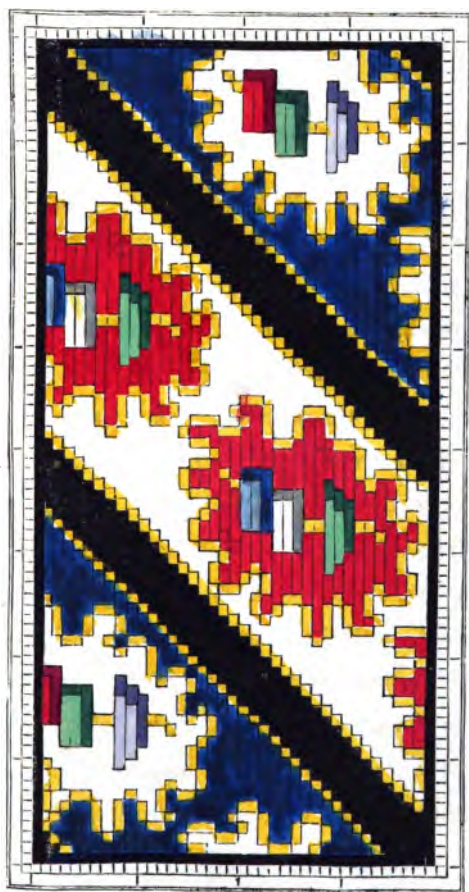


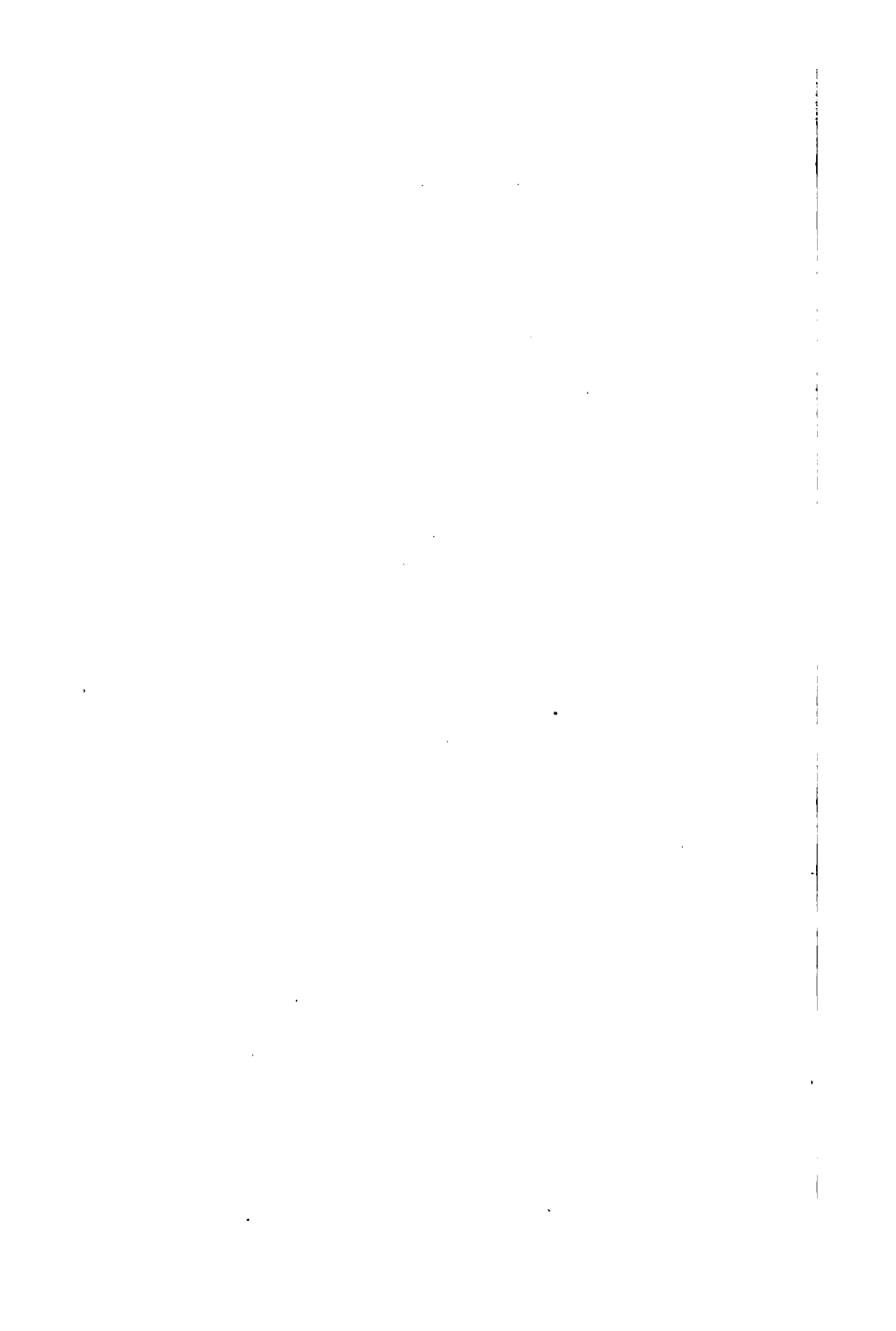
tiful style of work, it forming but a small section of a much larger one, but it is hoped it will be sufficient to render the kind of work intelligible. In the first place sketch the black outline nearest to the white, with single bright yellow wool, not crossing the stitches. You will require two shades of each colour used in the pattern. The painting on the canvas will shew how far the dark shade should extend. The remaining portion of the pattern has to be filled up with the lighter ones. The parts which are uncoloured are to be worked in white wool. The pattern is by these means completed, with the exception of covering the yellow wool with yellow silk.

Plate XVIII.

The pattern illustrated in this Plate may be extended to any size. The yellow outlines are first worked in wool, and the remaining portions also, though in colours, according to those given in the pattern. The pattern being so far completed, you must then work over the yellow wool with yellow silk. The velvet should afterwards be placed on between the straight rows of yellow silk, and fixed at each of the edges. The above instructions it is hoped will be found sufficient to give the reader, or rather worker, the necessary clue to this rich and elegant description of work.

Plate XVIII.



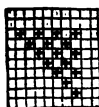


2. CROSS STITCH.



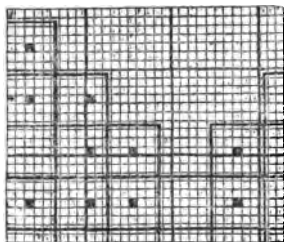
Let the wool be put across two threads in a slanting direction, from right to left ; bring the needle up again two threads below where it was inserted in a straight line, then cross it over two threads in a slanting direction, from left to right ; this completes the stitch.

3. STRAIGHT CROSS STITCH.



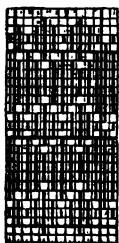
This stitch is the same as Cross Stitch, but is worked the straight way of the canvas ; and although on coarse canvas, has a very pleasing and finished appearance.

4. WINDSOR STITCH.



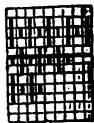
Pass the wool over six threads straight, and six threads down, which will present a square when the second row is completed. The pattern *A-la-Vandyck* may be rendered very beautiful by a judicious choice of colours, and of gold and steel beads, forming central points in particular shades. In making Bags, a tasteful border should be added.

5. PAVILION STITCH.



Four threads having been taken straight down, bring the needle down one thread ; after that take two threads, then four, as before, and finish the row. Commence the second row with a stitch in two threads, then take four, and so proceed. Gold beads tastefully introduced have a very pretty effect.

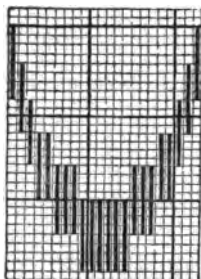
6. JOSEPHINE STITCH.



This is a very pretty stitch for Bags with gold or silver braid, and is executed in stripes from the

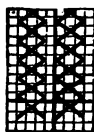
bottom to the top. Take six threads straight, and proceed to the end of the row; after which, take three lengths of braid, and work one of them in Cross Stitch, diamond style.

7. BERLIN STITCH.



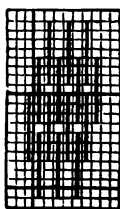
Work this stitch in a scollop, taking six threads straight down. Much of the beauty of it depends upon the contrast of colour (having an eye to harmony) in the threads. The effect should be ascertained before beginning to work.

8. CZAR STITCH.



We have heard this called *Economic* Stitch. It is worked over from six or eight threads in depth and two in width, crossed from right to left. Gold thread should be interposed between each row.

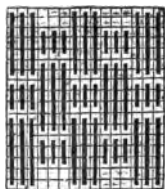
9. IRISH STITCH.



Four, six, or eight threads are to be taken straight, two threads being left between. The second row is to be begun four threads up, between the

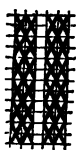
two threads left on the former row; and in working the third row, take care that the stitches meet the first row. This is a valuable stitch, easily worked into a variety of pretty forms.

10. WILLOW STITCH.



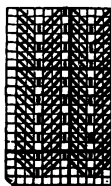
This is sometimes called Basket Stitch, and is effected by placing the needle straight down six threads. As you finish the sixth stitch, take out the needle at the third thread, and cross it over the centre. On doing other six stitches, cross over in the same manner, and so on. It is indifferent what colours are chosen.

11. LONG PLAIT.



Begin by taking twelve threads straight; work six stitches, slip the needle downward half-way, and then begin another stitch. If striped with gold or silver thread at intervals, where the stitches meet, the effect is very striking.

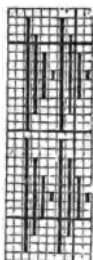
12. FEATHER STITCH.



This is done over twelve threads, from left to right, in the same way as Tent Stitch, the next row being turned so as to represent the semblance

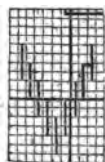
of a feather. The centre is usually stitched up with gold, silver, or silk thread.

13. STITCH à la VANDYCK.



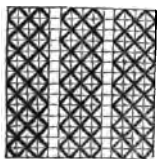
Twelve threads are taken across, and reduced two threads each stitch, till the width agrees with the required depth.

14. POINT STITCH.



Ten threads must be taken straight down the canvas, and as many in the next stitch opposite.

15. SQUARE PLAIT.



The lengthway of the canvas take ten threads deep, and work ten stitches straight; then work ten threads the width of the canvas, and so continue. For the full display of this stitch, bright colours should be placed in opposition.

16. GOBELIN STITCH.

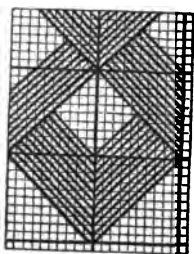


Take two threads in height, and one in width.

This stitch formed over Card or

Straw placed between two threads of the Canvas, has a very pretty effect. Shades of the same colour in vandykes, whether dark blue and gold, scarlet and green, azure and lilac, &c. have a charming effect in bags of different colours.

17. PERSPECTIVE STITCH.



Twelve threads having been counted the cross way, take the needle out with two threads at the top; proceeding after this fashion to take seven stitches and five stitches, finishing with

any appropriate colour, and filling in with silk.

18. A STAR.



Six threads must be taken four opposite ways, and after that four stitches between a bead in the centre of each. The stars should be judiciously varied in colour, and worked in silk canvas.

19. VELVET STITCH.

Three straight rows are to be worked downwards of Cross Stitch, leaving four

threads. Three rows more of Cross Stitch are then to be executed; and so proceed till it is finished. Over the space that is left, work (over strips of card board) with four threads, Economic Stitch double crossed at each end, and cut down the centre with a pen-knife. This has the effect of velvet in lines, and is very elegant.

20. SERPENTINE STITCH.

This is sometimes called *Spiral* Stitch, and is executed by taking five threads straight; after that, five stitches on two ascending threads; then one stitch on nine ascending threads, and five as before.

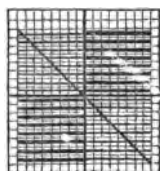
In descending, take five stitches on two threads, one stitch on nine, five on two ascending, five descending, and so on to the end. The fifth stitch is the top stitch of each row.

21. DOUBLE STAR.



Stitch on two threads crossway, twenty-two stitches square, on silk canvas. Taking eight threads each way, commence the star in the centre. Bright colours are desirable, with a brilliant centre of silver, gold, or steel beads.

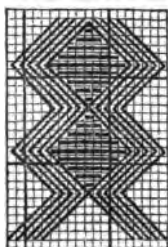
22. CROSSED LONG STITCH.



Ten or twelve threads deep must be taken, and worked to the required width of canvas. Continue the next row in the same manner, and with gold or silver thread, cross every eight or twelve stitches throughout the pattern.

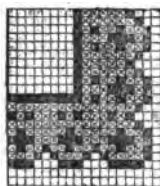
The introduction of gold and silver thread has a surprisingly beautiful effect, provided the substrata of colour are such as to give it relief. Gold contrasts well with green; silver, with blue and purple. The more vivid tints may be approximated by the shades of colour introduced between them.

23. FANCY STITCH.



Over any number of threads take five stitches, reverse the canvas, and work other five to meet them; which leaves a space of canvas of diamond form, where rich coloured silk can be tastefully filled in.

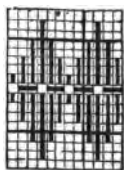
24. LACE STITCH.



This is one of the most beautiful in the whole range of stitches, and is commonly executed in black Chantilly silk, both

in Cross Stitch and in Straight Stitch, so as to arrive at a sort of dice pattern, and the edge is finished with wool in Cross Stitch. A resemblance to a pearl edge is given by taking two threads straight beyond the pattern.

25. PRINCESS STITCH.



You must begin with two threads, and increase two each way till fourteen threads are covered; after which commence again on two threads, and increase to fourteen as before. A variety of colour should be alternately used.

26. HOHENLINDEN STITCH.

Begin by taking eight threads down the canvas, and increase the stitches one thread each way up to twelve threads; after which, decrease to eight. Proceed thus: the second row being commenced with twelve threads which meet the long stitch in the first row. After this, the diamond space which remains must be worked in gold-coloured silk, in an opposite direction to the first row.

To a German Princess, as remarkable for her beauty as for those amiable traits which captivated one of the bravest and most accomplished men of his day, we must refer the invention of this stitch.

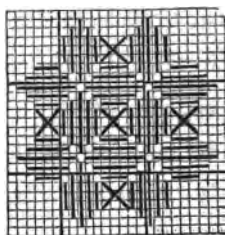
27. CANE PATTERN.



Ten threads being taken across the canvas, leave one thread between each stitch to the end of the row. After this, take four rows of Irish Stitch down the canvas in shaded colours, which may be varied throughout.

The rapidity with which this stitch can be worked, and the finish and neatness of its general effect, render it one of the most useful employed. Its narrowness is suggestive of that kind of bordering which would interfere least with the bolder and more massive character of subjects forming the central portions of the work.

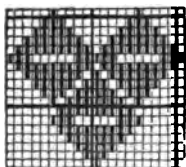
28. SUTHERLAND STITCH.



This Stitch has a very charming effect worked as plate, with beads in the spaces worked with gold or silver thread.

Having taken twelve threads the width of your canvas, reduce a stitch one thread each way for six rows, the last being on one thread. Proceed thus, executing the next row in the same manner, the stitch being the long way of the canvas.

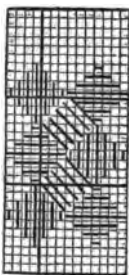
29. DARMSTADT PATTERN.



Take one stitch straight over two threads, increasing two threads each way until six threads are covered: the needle must be taken out at the centre of the last stitch. Now take four threads, increase to six—decrease—form a diamond; and work up the space in its centre with silver or gold thread, or steel beads.

It is scarcely possible to form a conception of the effect produced by this pattern when the colours are skilfully selected, unless it be seen on a larger scale.

30. PALACE PATTERN.



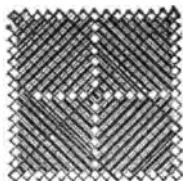
For this very pretty pattern, one stitch must be taken over two threads, the long way of the canvas, one thread being increased each way until eight threads are crossed,—then decrease to two threads. Proceed in the same way for the next diamond, filling in the spaces with silk in bright colours.

This is one of those designs which never wearies the eye, possessing within itself great variety of outline ; and so natural is its arrangement, that notwithstanding the angularity of its character, it never offends by the obtrusiveness of one portion over another.

31. PLAID PATTERNS.

These should be worked in Cross Stitch, and may be copied from ribbons, or the new Berlin Patterns of the various Clan Plaids, which look extremely elegant, and are very correct.

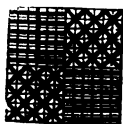
32. DIAMONDS.



Two threads are taken across the canvas, increasing one each way to fourteen, and decreasing similarly, so progressing throughout. For the next row two threads are to be taken down the canvas, increasing and decreasing alternately. Finish with steel, silver, or gold beads, or all three.

APPLIQUE, AND BRAID WORK.

As this does not exactly come under any preceding head, we will here give a brief account of it.



The principle of *Applique* is that of placing satin, velvet, or cloth, upon a foundation, and tacking them down—in a similar manner to Braiding. The patterns may be cut out in paper. The edges and fibres of leaves, flowers, &c. are to be braided, and the centres to be worked with purse-silk. Work the centres of flowers with French knots; in order to effect which, the silk must be twisted round the needle.

GROUNDING.

Begin from the centre and work downwards, and you will thus avoid soiling the wool. In Cross Stitch work one way, and afterwards cross back. To prevent fastenings of wool from coming together, leave off before you come to the fastenings of the row preceding. Take short needlesful of wool for light grounds, so as to preserve the colour free from soil. Draw the ends through, as you conclude, on the wrong side, and cut them close off. In grounding in Tent Stitch on a dark ground, work straight across from right to left. Tent Stitch in single wool must not have more than fourteen threads canvas to the inch : Cross Stitch, twenty threads.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.



When coarse canvas is chosen for working in Cross Stitch with double wool, it should be of eighteen threads or more to the inch. On ten-thread canvas, the pattern should be worked in single wool in cross Stitch on one thread. Let the grounding be in Cross Stitch, on two threads. Silk canvas requires no grounding, and should be worked in Tent Stitch.

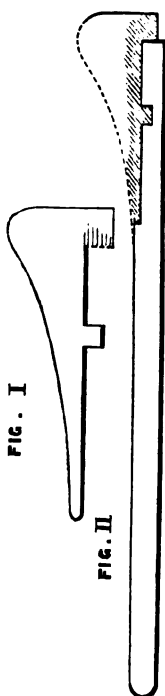
In working Drawings on canvas, begin with the dark shades, commencing with

the darker portion of the flower or leaf. Soften these in the various shades, as in the original pattern. Silk should be introduced last for the lightest shades in the pattern. Landscapes require much care, particularly in the feathery character of trees, which should be varied in tint, and in depth or lightness. Avoid, by all means, the conventional bright green and blue patterns of many of the modern school, which resemble nothing in nature; choose, on the contrary, those patterns which have the most judicious admixture of colour, such as an artist would employ in a Water-Colour Painting—making, of course, some allowance for the greater force in the fore-

ground which Berlin Work admits of. A sunset has a very beautiful effect, but it requires much skill to soften the hues from glowing red to pink, a greenish hue, purple, and deep blue.

In Figures, it is desirable to execute the face and hands in Tent Stitch, and the hair and drapery in Cross Stitch. A mixture of silk and wool adds to the effect by the greater brilliancy of the former. Silk is also appropriate for armorial bearings, to which it gives great relief, more particularly if the parts immediately surrounding the shield be done in worsted.

THE MOVABLE MESH KNIFE.*



The invention represented has been introduced by a clever French artist who has devoted much time and attention to the subject. It will be found to meet all the difficulties hitherto experienced in finishing Raised Work; and we have no doubt

* The Mesh Knife, which has been registered, may be seen in use at No. 2 Upper Baker St., Portman Square.

will, by its facility of use, bring this beautiful species of Needlework into as much request as any other branch of the Art.

Fig. 1 represents the Knife detached from the Mesh.

Fig. 2 shews the Mesh with the Knife fitted into it; the knife being fastened on by a slit at each end of it, and also by a tooth in the centre, which drops into a corresponding notch in the Mesh.

When the Mesh is full, the Knife is attached and the needle drawn through; thus dividing the loop with so beautifully even an edge, that the Raised Work requires neither combing nor trimming.

The superiority of the newly invented Mesh Knife to the one formerly in use consists in the safety with which it may

be handled, there being no necessity to affix the knife until after the mesh is full; whereas, by the former method, the knife being inseparable from the mesh, occasioned the continual risk of cutting the fingers.

Many there are who complain of the difficulty of what is called *Raised Work*; but this may be overcome in a great measure by working from Berlin patterns. It will be necessary to thread the same number of needles that you have shades in your pattern. Having taken two meshes, the pattern must be begun in the Gobelin Stitch over them, and worked across, bringing the needles through on the right side: do not take out a mesh until you have finished the next row across; and so continue the

work,—cutting across each row, and trimming the flower, &c. to its appropriate shape. For animals, you must have meshes of different widths. In *silk* work, that called “floss” is decidedly to be preferred when there is any complication of colours ; and the material to be worked upon may be velvet, cloth, &c. This must be framed, and the pattern carefully drawn. A very pretty effect is produced by working one shade partly over another. In arabesque work, with gold twist for the edges, a greater degree of abruptness in the shades is admissible.

Be careful to keep all *Chenille* work from pressure : in working it, take not too much in the needle at a time, and work as

smoothly as possible, more particularly when the material on which you work is velvet. In *Braid Work* take only one stitch in the needle at once, and vein the leaves with twist. *Embroidery in Wool* should be shaded in the same manner as silk; and the work should be preserved in a very even state, by bringing out the wool on the right side close to where it was passed. This kind of work must be ultimately damped and pressed. In *Raised Embroidery* the centre of the object must be worked much more thickly than the edges: there should be a mixture of Flat and Raised Embroidery in the same piece of work.

THE END.

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